# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 886.2-VOL. LIV. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. A. J. Watt, of a son.

On Wednesday, 3rd instant, at Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Pattison, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Campbelltown, Mrs. C. Morris, jun., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th May, at 105, Prince-street, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, Edward Thomas Butley, widower, merchant, Pitt-street, Sydney, to Rebecca Ann, relict of the late Captain Joseph Kendall. No cards.

On the 27th September, at St. James's Church, by special license, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, J. F. Newman, of Christian Malford, Wiltshire, to Louisa Carss, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Kendall, of Ebury-street, London.

On the 27th September, by special license, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. A. Palmer, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, and also at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. D. Halligan, D.D., Thomas, second son of Mr. W. Brown, Pitt Town, to Margaret Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late Mr. James Pendergast, of the same place.

## DEATHS.

On the 29th September, at Newtown, Sydney, Tabitha, the beloved wife of Mr. George Woodley, shoemaker.

On the 3rd instant, at his residence, Erskineville, Newtown, William J. Johnson, Esq., organist of Christ Church from the day of its consecration, aged 55 years.

On the 3rd instant, at his residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Mr. William M'Ewen, of disease of the heart, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On Thursday, 4th instant, at her residence, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, after a short illness, Jane, aged 31 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Alderman Street.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA.
RUAHINE,
1500 tons, 400-horse power,
T. S. Beale, commander,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z.,
THURSDAY, November 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c.
Also, via France, to all parts of the Continent.
GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, October 1st.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—Steam to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship
PHŒBE,
E. Wheeler, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and the GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports,
on or about OCTOBER 12th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, commander,
will be dispatched for Auckland, with the Suez Mails (if arrived)
WEDNESDAY, October 17th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA,
Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York).
The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship
HERO, 1200 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from BRISBANE, on SATURDAY, 20th October.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, Commander,
will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 5 o'clock, p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.30; and ALEXANDRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 4.30.
To HUNTER RIVER.—WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, at 7; COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—WILLIAMS, calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5; and CITY OF BRISBANE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 16th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to MELBOURNE or QUEENSLAND after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 6th October inclusive.
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIPS.—For the RICHMOND RIVER direct, the BALLINA, 24 hours after arrival.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
Saloon .......... £8
Return ticket, available 4 months .......... 13
Steerage .......... 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR MORPETH.—The smart ketch LORD OF THE ISLES, M'Kee, master, is fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY.
J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER Kempsey and Warnetown.—Schooner VICTORIA, from Victoria Wharf.

JANE FOR MANNING RIVER.—Freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

AMITY, for MANNING RIVER, on SATURDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, Roddam's Wf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner LIZZIE BLAIR sails first fair wind. Shippers are requested to ship their goods at once. Apply on board at Roddam and Blair's Wharf, Lime-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The new clipper-schooner LISMORE, W. Matthew, master, will sail on MONDAY; can take 30 tons at low rate.
J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, ALBERT RIVER.—The regular trader ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner CLUTHA, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight apply, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARES AT HALF THE RAILWAY CHARGE.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers
BLACK SWAN, EMU, or PELICAN,
from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.40
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
FARES at HALF the RAILWAY RATES.
Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 6 p.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 6 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.—
Punctuality, Economy, Comfort, and Dispatch.

The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious Saloon Steamer ADELAIDE and the YSABEL, daily from the Wharf at the foot of KING-STREET —
For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN CREEK, and GLADESVILLE, at *7, 8.30, 10.30, a.m.; 1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and *6 p.m.
For RYDE, *7, 10.30, 2.30, 5 and *6.

From FENNANT HILLS, at 7.25.
From RYDE, at 7.40, *8.30, 11.40, 3.40, *7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, *8.50, 9.40, 12, 1.45, 4, *7.20.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at 8.15, *9.10, 9.50, 12.10, 2, 4.10, *5, *7.40.

On SATURDAY.
The 1 o'clock trip will be extended to Ryde, the 2.30 trip from Sydney will be omitted, and extra trips from Ryde at 6.30 p.m., calling at Gladesville at 6.45, Hunter's Hill at 7, Cockatoo at 7.10, and returning from Sydney to the above places at 11 p.m.

On SUNDAY.
Leaves King-street for COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN CREEK, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, at 9 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 1.20, 5.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 1.35, 5.15.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at 8.15, 1.45, 5.30.
* YSABEL'S trips.
Refreshments on board.

FOR WATSON'S BAY and MIDDLE HARBOUR.—The steamer CULLODEN, on SATURDAY, will leave—
Queen's Wharf, 2.15 p.m. sharp. } Returning at 5 p.m.
Woolloomooloo, 2.30 p.m. }
On SUNDAY —
Queen's Wharf, 10.15 a.m., and 2.15 p.m.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.
Returning, 12 noon, and 5 p.m.
Fare Return—Watson's Bay, 1s., Middle Harbour, 1s. 6d.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, Carr, master. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The favourite clipper brig GORDON, J. Leonard, master, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN, calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will positively sail on TUESDAY next.
Passengers are requested to make early application, as only a limited number can be taken.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner ATLANTIC, Captain Rose, will sail early next week.
For freight or passage apply T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for HOKITIKA direct.—The fast-sailing cutter ELIZABETH, 45 tons, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear at the Customs and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight only apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper barque DASHING WAVE, 450 tons burthen, P. Roles, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander (daily expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, A. Robertson, commander, loading at Grafton Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATORS.—The barque SOPHIE will be despatched on TUESDAY, 9th instant. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR TAHITI and VALPARAISO.—The A1 French barque MARY, 600 tons burthen, Captain Maubourguet, will have quick dispatch, as the principal part of her cargo is engaged. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR AMOY AND CANTON.—The clipper ship RACEHORSE, 1077 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, M. H. Seward, commander, will sail on or about 25th instant.
For passage and freight apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship ONWARD, 600 tons, W. Whyte, commander, being under engagement, will be dispatched on or about the 20th instant. This ship has lofty 'tween decks, splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. SHOOBERT, Exchange.

FOR MANILA direct.—The clipper barque HARRIET ARMITAGE, W. Stephens, master, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ATREVIDA, for SAN FRANCISCO.—PASSENGERS are requested to MEET on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, and at the Office of the American Consul, New Pitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock sharp.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The magnificent clipper ship MARPESIA, 1443 tons register, James Hounsell, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 10th October. As this ship has cabin accommodation equal to any of the steamers, and a limited number of passengers only can be taken, early application is necessary.
For all particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R.,
will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 20th JANUARY, 1867.
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16
For freight and passage apply to DANIEL KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Voller, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain VOLLER, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

FOR Freight or Charter, the schooner ELIZABETH, 140 tons. JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-st.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Consignees of the undermentioned goods are informed that unless ENTRIES for the same are passed by 11 o'clock THIS DAY, the same will be done, and the goods landed and stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern.
R&Co over W in diamond—4 packages, consigned to Robinson and Co.
SC in diamond—8 packages, consigned to Order.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP STRATHDON, from London.—Consignees of goods per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CAPTAIN HETHERINGTON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW without his written authority.

FOR SALE, Ketch CAROLINE, 43 tons. Apply to J. EDMONDS, 201, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a KETCH, 25 tons, nearly new. Apply Captain, on board, Woolloomooloo Bay.

QUAY BERTHS, for vessels of any tonnage. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM-TUG BREADALBANE, 90 horse power.—Towing at reduced rates.
Office, 67, George-street, opposite Mariners' Church.

WATSON'S BAY PIER.—I hereby caution captains and owners of steamboats from landing or attempting to land passengers at the wharf, Watson's Bay, as the same is held under lease by me.
G. HALL.
North Shore, October 2.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The attention of shippers to the Hunter is directed to the undermentioned railway charges, to be saved by sending goods to Morpeth and thence per rail.
Difference in Railway Charges on Goods via Morpeth, instead of via Newcastle.

| To and from. | Per ton in favour of Morpeth. 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Maitland | 4 0 | 5 0 | 7 6 |
| West Maitland | 4 3 | 5 6 | 8 3 |
| Wollombi Road | 3 9 | 5 0 | 7 6 |
| Lochinvar | 3 9 | 5 0 | 7 6 |
| Branxton | 4 6 | 5 0 | 9 0 |
| Singleton | 4 3 | 5 6 | 8 3 |

The difference in freight on goods shipped at Sydney for Morpeth or Newcastle amounts to from 2s to 2s 6d per ton in favour of the latter place.
"NOTE.—Consignments of 1st class goods of less than 25 cwt. will be charged at 2nd class rates. 1st class goods to be loaded and unloaded by owners." (Vide Government Notice.)
The company will pay cartage to and from the Morpeth Railway Station and their wharf at Morpeth. The actual saving to shippers, per ton, will be seen by deducting 2s, or 2s 6d from the above amounts.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of PROPRIETORS of the Bulli Coal Mining Company will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Nos. 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of electing a duly-qualified Proprietor to the Office of DIRECTOR, in the place of John Caldwell, Esq., disqualified; and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, in accordance with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SHOOBERT, Secretary and Agent.
Bulli Coal Mining Company's Offices,
1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, 2nd October, 1866.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—A half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at the Offices, Pitt and Hunter streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th current, at 2 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th September, to elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. John Brewster and James R. Fairfax, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to elect an Auditor in place of Mr. O. B. Ebsworth, also re-eligible.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
1st October, 1866.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
I beg to intimate that I am a CANDIDATE for re-election as one of your Directors at the general half-yearly meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.
Yours obediently,
JAS. R. FAIRFAX.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
I have the honour to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for re-election as one of your Directors at the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 17th instant.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN BREWSTER.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of George-street, Sydney, Grocer.—CREDITORS herein are requested to attend a MEETING, at the office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY, 5th October instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., called pursuant to requisition of this date, for the purpose of considering an offer to purchase the assets.
F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, Bell's-buildings, 171, Pitt-street.
3rd October, 1866.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No. 1 BATTERY.—Any members who desire to enter their names for the detachments at the Garrison Gun Matches, under the New South Wales Rifle Association, are requested to do so at the orderly room, on FRIDAY, the 5th October instant, from 7 to 8 o'clock p.m.
E. BLACKMORE, Captain.
Volunteer Artillery Office, Sydney, 4th October.

NO. 4 BATTERY, V.A.—A General MEETING, will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to elect two number ones, and to fill up a second detachment for the match on SATURDAY next.
J. A. BIRD, Lieutenant Commanding.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—All Hands to MUSTER at Flagstaff Hill, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., with cutlasses—in blue with white cap covers; band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

BRICKMAKERS.—A MEETING of Brickmakers will be held, THIS EVENING, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, at half-past 7 o'clock.

MUNICIPALITY of BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Electors of the East Ward will be held in the Hall of the Balmain School of Arts, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing one Councillor for the East Ward, in the room of Walter Church, Esq., resigned.
By order of the Chairman,
JAMES M'DONALD, Council Clerk.
October 4th, 1866.

PARRAMATTA.—The late members of the PARRAMATTA CRICKET CLUB are respectfully invited to attend a MEETING, to be held at Mr. Carr's, Assembly Rooms, Red Cow, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 5th October, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp, upon business of importance.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.—The Parents and Friends of children in Randwick Asylum are hereby informed that it is no longer necessary for them to come to me for leave to Visit. The superintendent has authority to admit at his discretion persons desirous of seeing their children, provided the visits be made on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Except in cases where their children are seriously ill, no parent will be allowed to visit oftener than once a month.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. T. J. SOUTHERN, of 9, Vickery's Chambers, Agent, &c., now in Melbourne, is prepared to represent exhibitors on that occasion, and transact any other business required. Address, with full particulars, Mr. T. J. SOUTHERN, Criterion Hotel, Melbourne.

HOTEL.—NOTICE.—VISITORS to MELBOURNE will find the Star and Garter, St. Kilda, the most comfortable for Families and Gentlemen. Terms moderate. Proprietress, Mrs. ADDEY.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MISSING FRIENDS.—Should this meet the eye of PATRICK O'DONNELL, or JOHN MORONY, write to your BROTHER Maurice O'Donnell, who is at St. Kilda, Melbourne, and who will be happy to hear from you. Address Mrs. FOLEY, High-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The remaining numbers of the Match for Marksmen will be shot TO-DAY, commencing at 9 a.m. sharp. Registration fee for MEMBERS' MATCH will be received up to 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, and tickets for the hour of shooting and targets will be drawn immediately after.
WALTER LAMB, } Honorary
F. C. BREWER, } Secretaries.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of THOMAS CANTY, late of Berrima, in the colony of New South Wales, constable, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of FRANCIS BREEN and BRYAN PATRICK M'MAHON, both of Berrima, in the said colony, the executors in the Will of the said deceased named, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the *Government Gazette*, to apply to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the said Will may be granted to them.
Dated this fourth day of October, A.D., 1866.
ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Proctor for the said Executors, 203, York-street, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. R. GOULDING.—A first DIVIDEND of five shillings in the pound will be payable at the office of Mr. BAASS, 227, George-street, on and after THIS DAY, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a.m. Promissory notes must be produced.
WM. WOLFEN, }
MOSES MOSS, } Trustees.
A. H. J. BAASS, }
5th October, 1866.

CIRCULAR.—The undersigned beg to announce to the merchants and commercial public of Sydney, that they have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP as General Auctioneers and Brokers.
They have, in addition to the Sale Rooms in George-street (next the Bank of Australasia), secured the well-known and commodious premises in Pitt and O'Connell streets, hitherto occupied by the late Mr. William Dean, auctioneer.
The business will be conducted under the style of BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.
The Messrs. Lamb have been for nearly twelve years intimately associated with the late Mr. W. Dean in the management of his extensive business.
The undersigned trust that their experience and the great facilities at their disposal for the proper conduct of the business will secure the confidence and support of the mercantile community.
WALTER BRADLEY,
EDWARD NEWTON,
HORACE LAMB,
CHARLES F. LAMB.
Sydney, 1st October, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.
Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.
Valuations accurately made.
Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

TO THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.—MATTHEW MOLONY, many years Salesman in the Boot and Shoe and Leather Department with the late Mr. W. DEAN, begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he has now commenced business in the above trades as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, and, with confidence appeals to the Trade and Tanners for support; his very long and successful connection with the Australian Auction Mart being, he thinks, sufficient guarantee of his fitness for the business. LIBERAL ADVANCES will be made on all consignments and account sales furnished within three days of date of sale. Customers may depend on every attention being paid to their interests. M. M. has made arrangements to carry on his business at present at the AUSTRALIAN AUCTION MART, Pitt and O'Connell streets, until he can find suitable central premises. All communications addressed to him there will meet immediate attention.
Sydney, October 1st, 1866.

I HAVE hereby appointed Mr. MATTHEW MOLONY my AGENT for Sales of Leather in Sydney.
(Signed) WILLIAM TEECE.
Goulburn, September 29th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by an indenture bearing date the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made between WILLIAM HENRY M'KEOWN, of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, coal merchant, of the first part; GEORGE WILLIAM BARKER, of the same place, miller, JOHN GRAHAM, of the same place, commission agent, and ROBERT EDMUND ALFRED WILKINSON, of the same place, accountant, trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons, firms, and bodies corporate, creditors of the said William Henry M'Keown, named in the schedule annexed to the said indenture, with the amounts due to them respectively, and all other the creditors, if any, of the said William Henry M'Keown, of the third part: All the real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever of him the said William Henry M'Keown have been conveyed, assigned, and assured unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature and quality of the same respectively, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Henry M'Keown. And notice is hereby further given that, the said indenture duly executed by the said William Henry M'Keown, and by the said trustees, and duly attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of Messieurs ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution.
Dated this second day of October, 1866.
W. H. M'KEOWN.
GEO. WM. BARKER,
JOHN GRAHAM,
R. E. A. WILKINSON.
Witness—WM. TOWNLEY PINHEY, J.P.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of JOSIAH HARPUR and CO. during Mr. Pearce's term of partnership, since September 1st, 1862, are requested to forward the Amounts due by them to CHARLES PEARCE, 613, Brickfield-hill (late A. A. Dunnicliff and Co.), whose receipt only will be a sufficient discharge.
CHARLES PEARCE.
3rd October, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Business of MOLISON and BLACK will, from this date, be carried on in LIQUIDATION ONLY.
JAMES MOLISON,
(By his Attorney—JOHN BLACK.)
JOHN BLACK.
Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.

MR. JOHN DILLON, Solicitor, referring to his advertised intention in May last to remove soon afterwards to Bathurst, begs to announce that he has been totally precluded from that removal by a dangerous illness of nearly four months' duration, which, until within the last week, confined him to his bed, unable to attend to any business whatsoever. He is now sufficiently recovered to resume the practice of his profession in Sydney, and trusts that his long experience, combined with the faithful discharge of his duty, and with unflinching industry and perseverance, will insure the same confidence which his friends have hitherto reposed in him.
Mr. DILLON'S office is at Mr. Clark's, No. 103, Elizabeth-street North, fourth house from East King-street, Sydney. Wednesday, 3rd October, 1866.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the undersigned to be rendered by 15th instant.
MOLISON and BLACK (in liquidation),
96, New Pitt-street.

MR. HEATHER, if you do not call for those things that you left at Mr. GREY'S, Picton, they will be sold in fourteen days to defray expenses.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GATES is not authorised to collect orders, or receive moneys on my account, having ceased to be in my employ some time.
E. TIGHE, 639, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Hay and Corn Dealers, Furniture Buyers, and others, are requested to be punctual in their attendance, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Sale of Mr. H. Moore's Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Utensils of Trade, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., &c., which must be all cleared off without the least reserve.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—As we are about REMOVING our Business to Hill's New Buildings, we respectfully state to our customers that we have closed our accounts until the end of the year. All outstanding DEBTS are requested to be paid by the end of this month.
FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King street, Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.
WILFUL MURDER — TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas on the 15th ultimo, portions of the DEAD BODY of a FEMALE unknown were discovered in an open space in the rear of Sussex-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, Sydney; and whereas at an adjourned inquest held upon the said remains on the 2nd instant, before the City Coroner, a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown was returned: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of Two Hundred Pounds will be paid by the Government for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer; and, in addition to the above Reward, his Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend a free pardon to any accomplice in the said crime (not being the person who actually committed the murder) who shall first give such required information.
The above reward is offered in lieu of that previously payable by Government for information in this case.
HENRY PARKES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING DECEASED.
Head small and well formed; nose apparently remarkably prominent—roman or aquiline; hair dark brown, nearly black, and very fine; eight back teeth (four each side of lower jaw) extracted long previous to death, leaving no socket marks; remaining teeth well preserved; one front tooth wanting in upper jaw; fragment of under clothing found round the remains of the body is of heavy unbleached twill calico, and appears to have been well and strongly sewn.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by Indenture of Assignment and Release bearing date the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and made between WALTER MARSHALL CHURCH, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and JAMES RUTHVEN KEMP, of same place (trading under the name, style, or firm of CHURCH, BROTHERS), Wholesale Grocers, of the first part; the said Walter Marshall Church, of the second part; the said James Ruthven Kemp, of the third part; SAMUEL AARON JOSEPH, of Sydney aforesaid, Merchant, GEORGE THORNTON, of same place, Merchant, and JOHN TODD, of same place, Merchant, Trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, and thereinafter called Trustees, of the fourth part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, Creditors of the said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp, and each of them whose names are mentioned in the schedules thereunder written, of the fifth part; all and singular the estate, property, and effects of the said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp, and each of them, were assigned unto the said trustees for the the benefit of all the creditors of the said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp, and each of them; and that the said Deed, duly executed and attested by the said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp, and the said Trustees, is now lying at the office of Mr. Stephen Campbell Brown, solicitor, No. 2, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution by the Creditors of the said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp.
Dated at Sydney this fourth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
WALTER M. CHURCH
J. R. KEMP
S. A. JOSEPH
GEO. THORNTON
JOHN TODD.
Witness to the signatures of said Walter Marshall Church and James Ruthven Kemp—G. R. ELLIOTT, J. P.
Witness to the signatures of Samuel Aaron Joseph, George Thornton, and John Todd—G. R. ELLIOTT, J. P.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the following estates, showing Dividends as specified, lie for inspection of parties interested in the Insolvency Department of Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed as under if no objections are filed.
Dated 4th October, 1866.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.
For confirmation on 11th instant:
HENRY SMITH, Pitt-street, Saddler, 7s per £ to preferent creditor.
EDWARD HOLLOWAY, first dividend 1s per £, and preferent claim in full.
For confirmation on 18th.
GUSTAV WANGENHEIM (amended plan), first dividend 3s 6d per £, and preferent claims in full.
THOMAS MAHER, first dividend 3s 4d per £ to concurrent creditors.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.—A Petition in favour of the Education Bill now before Parliament lies for signature at the following places:—
Mr. B. Mountcastle, George-street
Mr. Palser, corner of George and Market streets
Mr. Kippax, Stall, George-street Market
Mr. J. Davies, York-street
Mr. Cooke, stationer, George street, opposite the Cathedral
Mr. Jenkins, George-street South, next Commercial Bank
Mrs. Abbott, stationer, South Head Road
And at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
GEORGE LUCAS, Hon. Secretary.

CAUTION to the BANKS and the PUBLIC, not to negotiate a BILL on the Commercial Bank for two hundred and forty-seven pounds fourteen shillings, dated October 2nd, 1866, and signed Alexander Maclean, in favour of John Rowling.
October 4th, 1866. ALEXANDER MACLEAN.

A GOOD NAME is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold. —Proverbs, chap. 22, verse 1.
I hereby return my sincere thanks to Mr. B. BERTRAM, who found the £20 note lost by me on Tuesday, and who kindly returned it, refusing the reward offered for its recovery.
NEWTON BUNGAY, St. John's Road, Glebe.

W. PRITCHARD'S BREAD AND FLOUR STORE,
NORTHERN BRANCH, DAWSON'S FOUNDRY,
LOWER GEORGE-STREET,
Will be OPENED TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 6th instant.

STRAYED, on the 1st instant, one Brown COW, R.M on rump; one Brown ditto, A-K on rump; one red cow, A.K on rump. £1 as a reward on delivery to CHARLES TAYLOR, Enfield.

LOST, white Poodle DOG. Finder rewarded at No. 115, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

£5 REWARD to the person proving the sum paid for a German-made PIANO, purchased by a female in 1863, and delivered at 49, Parramatta-street. Apply Mr. LESLIE, 136, King-street.

£1 REWARD to the Drayman who can prove from whom he received a PIANO which he delivered at 49, Parramatta-street, in 1863. Apply Mr. LESLIE, 136, King-street East.

£1 REWARD.—LOST a Gold BROOCH, last night, in Castlereagh-street, containing a Gentleman's Likeness. Any person bringing it to 216, Castlereagh-street, will receive the above reward.

ALLEN BROTHERS, 634, Brickfield hill, Sydney Soap and Candle Manufacturers.

ALLEN'S Bright Yellow Crown SOAP, the best in the Market.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping guaranteed, 1 guinea. Sydney Writing Institution, 726, George-st.

BAD WRITING improved in a few lessons, at the Sydney Writing Institution, near Haymarket, George-st.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. GRANT, SMYTHE, and CO., may be consulted daily, as usual, at 42, Hunter-st.

DRINKWATER'S Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Manufactory, 218, Market and Castlereagh sts., late Pitt-st.

DALLAS and BENSUSAN, Brokers and General Agents, 76, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

EDWARDS, Painter, Paperhanger, &c., 87, William-street. Oil, Colour, Glass, Brush, and Kerosene Depot.

FAMILY GROCERS.—SMYTH and WELLS, wholesale and Family Grocers, 88, Hunter street.

F. R. ROBINSON, Licensed Plumber and Gasfitter. American Stove and Ironmongery Warehouse.

BATHS of all kinds made, fitted, and repaired. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, advice in regard to, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st., op. Theatre.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Machine and Fancy Printers, Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, &c., &c., REMOVED to 108, Pitt-street, between Union Bank and Vickery's-buildings.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Shipbrokers and Commission Agents, 96, New Pitt-street.

MR. ALEXANDER REA, Professor of Pianoforte and Singing, Easington, Newtown.

MUSIC TAUGHT, by a Lady, three lessons per week, 30s per quarter. Willow Cottage, Dowling-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. ABBEY, Bootmaker, from 70, Market-street, to 350, George street, halfway between Post Office and Hunter-street.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

REMOVAL.—WATSON WILSON, Painter, &c., from corner of Bathurst-street to 36, Park-street.

STAMMERING CURED.—Mr. C. OLIVER will see patients at No. 11, Jamison-street, between 10 and 5 o'clock This Day, and To-morrow until 2 o'clock, previous to his leaving Sydney.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. Good accommodation.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND. Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TOOTHACHE Cured with GEORGE'S Odontalgic Essence, 2s 6d per bottle. No. 27, Hunter-st., Sydney.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Commission and Estate Agent, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE MISS MARTINS' Morning Classes, 195, Macquarie-st. N., will recommence on Monday, October 8.

MR. BLACKMORE'S SCHOOL, 90, Elizabeth-st.—Quarter commenced on Monday last, 1st October.

MRS. BISS, intends to resume the DUTIES of her Private Morning Class, on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

MRS. PENNINGTON, Rose Bay. STUDIES resumed, TUESDAY, October 9th.

SUNBURY HOUSE, Cleveland Paddocks.—The duties of Mrs. SYMONDS' School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 8th October. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, Newington House, Parramatta River.—The fourth Quarter will commence on THURSDAY, October 4th. Vacancies for Boarders. Terms, &c., forwarded on application to Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, President of the Institution.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Furniture, Fixtures and utensils, License, Good-will, &c., of the first-class Business, known as the CAFE DE PARIS, King-street East, to which is attached one of the best BILLIARD ROOMS in the colony. This establishment has an extensive connection, and is for bona fide disposal, under a BILL OF SALE. The stock is small, and well selected, and will be sold at a valuation. Tenders to be sent in not later than the 8th instant, to PEATE and HARCOURT, George-street.

TO GAS-FITTERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for the GAS-FITTING of Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for DWARF WALLING, &c., around Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for Wrought Iron PALISADING and GATES around Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for building a COTTAGE on the Hopewell Estate, Paddington. Plans and specifications to be seen until MONDAY, at 312, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS WANTED, for Brick and Carpenters' Work of three houses; labour only. To close on TUESDAY, 9th instant. M. HEALY, Rose-lane, near Reservoir.

£50,000 IN GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES, to return from 5½ to 12½ per cent. per annum. For SALE, by BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.
The Commission of one per cent. attaches to the employer, who is the party benefited.

£27,000 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES for SALE, from 1 to 3 years' currency, or longer periods, in parcels to suit purchasers, to return from 8 to 9½ per cent. on capital invested; interest payable half-yearly. Suitable as investments for Trust Funds.
£10,000 Local Companies' Debentures, to return 8 per cent.
Also, Bank, Steam Insurance, and Mining Shares, to return from 7 to 12 per cent. on capital invested.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.—Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, also on deposit of deeds, merchandise, &c. Bills discounted, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—See to-day's PUNCH. GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-st.

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MELBOURNE NEWSPAPERS.—"Argus," "Australasian," "Age," "Herald," "Bell's Life," "Punch," "Dicker's Mining Record," &c. Single copies for SALE. GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents.

"THE AUSTRALASIAN" newspaper.—Subscribers are notified that the first number for current quarter is ready for delivery. GORDON and GOTCH.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HYMN BOOKS.—Chope's, Mercer's, and Kemble's, in great variety, all with and without Music, large and small type.
BRADSHAW'S, 136, King-street East.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of
Sir Walter Scott, Bart. — Watts Phillips
J. F. Smith — James Grant, &c. &c.
Pierce Egan — Miss Braddon
Percy B. St. John — Mrs. Southworth
Henry J. Byron — Mrs. Gordon Smythies, &c.
and many other eminent authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including
John Gilbert, Keeley Halswelle, Prior, &c.
Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper, and for its cheapness.
Issued in Weekly Nos., 1d; Monthly Parts, 6d; Half-yearly Vols., 4s 6d. Vols. 1. to XLII., complete, are now issued.
The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.
The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL OFFICE, 332, Strand, London.

CARTES DE VISITES.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

ARCHERY GOODS.—A fresh supply just landed. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM, Prince Alfred Villa, Ashfield.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Bazaar is Lemaire's London and Paris Bazaar, opp. Markets.

TOYS, Dolls, Fancy Articles in endless variety, at 25 per cent. cheaper than all the cheap shops, at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, 472, George street, late Iredale and Co.'s.

ON SALE.—TIN PLATES, IC, IX, IXX. Wire nails, kerosene and colza oils
A large assortment of kerosene chimneys, wick, &c.
W. FOY, Hunter-street.

BILLIARD TABLES, by Thurston and Hopkins and Stevens, with extra furniture. Toogood, Pitt-street.

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# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DONNELLY said that in the report of the debate of the previous evening published in the *Empire* newspaper, he was represented as having said "that the name of Scotchmen was synonymous with that of barbarian." From the context it might be supposed that he was alluding to the Scotch of the present day, whereas he had referred to the Scotch of 1696. He deemed it necessary to make this explanation.

### PAPERS.

Mr. PARKES laid on the table the statistical register for 1865; and also copies of correspondence relating to the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

### PETITIONS.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition signed by 152 Roman Catholics of Kiama in opposition to the passing of the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Parramatta against the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. CUNNEEN presented a petition from certain residents of Pitt Town and Wilberforce against the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. RYAN presented a petition against the Public Schools Bill from twenty residents of Emu Plains.

Mr. EGAN presented a petition against the Public Schools Bill from certain residents of Moruya.

Mr. HURLEY presented a petition from certain residents of Narrellan against the Public Schools Bill.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from eighty teachers, under the National School Board, in favour of the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. NOWLAN presented a petition from certain residents of Dungog against the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. MACPHERSON (on behalf of Mr. Roberts) presented a petition from Roman Catholics of Berrima against the Public Schools Bill, and also a petition from Roman Catholics of Campbelltown against the same bill.

Mr. MORRICE presented a petition signed by 72 inhabitants of Burragorang against the Public Schools Bill.

[This petition was rejected on account of an informality.]

The above petitions were, with the single exception mentioned, received.

### PRINTING OF PETITIONS.

The following formal motions for the printing of petitions were passed without dissent:—

The petition relative to the Public Education Bill, presented by Mr. LUCAS on the 3rd October, from certain residents of Cudgegong and Rylstone; the petitions from certain inhabitants of Kiama, and from certain inhabitants of Jamberoo, against the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. PARKES on the 3rd October; the petition from certain inhabitants of Kiama, certain inhabitants of West Maitland, and certain inhabitants of Liverpool, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. PARKES on the 3rd October; the petition from certain inhabitants of Kogarah, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. PARKES on the 3rd October, the petition from the Unitarian Church in Sydney, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. PARKES on the 3rd October; the fourteen petitions presented by Mr. COWPER, on the 3rd October, against the passing of the bill for making better provision for Public Education; the petition, presented by Mr. JOSEPHSON on the 3rd October, against the Public Schools Bill, from residents of the district of St. Peter's, Cook's River; the petition, presented by Mr. JOSEPHSON on the 3rd October, against the Public Schools Bill, from Roman Catholics of Braidwood and Araluen; the petition presented by Mr. GORDON, on the 3rd October, from members of the Church of England of Newcastle, against the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. MATE on the 3rd October, from Albury, in opposition to the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. GRAHAM on the 3rd October, from the Roman Catholic clergymen in the district of Maneroo; the petition, presented by Mr. DODDS on the 3rd October, from certain residents of East Maitland, in favour of the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. J. STEWART on the 3rd October from 281 inhabitants of Wollongong, in favour of the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. J. STEWART on the 3rd October, from inhabitants of Illawarra, respecting Ellen Shanahan; the petition, presented by Mr. J. STEWART on the 3rd October, from 59 inhabitants of Woonona, in favour of the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. DONNELLY on the 3rd October, from certain residents of O'Connell; the petition relative to the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. DONNELLY on the 3rd October, from 500 Catholics of Goulburn; the petition against the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. WHITE on the 3rd October, from certain members of the Church of England, in the district of Singleton and Patrick Plains; the petition against the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. WHITE on the 3rd October, from 158 residents of the town and district of Scone; the petition against the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. WHITE on the 3rd October, from 279 residents of the town and district of Muswellbrook; the petition, presented by Mr. SMART on 3rd October, from certain inhabitants of the Glebe against the Public Schools Bill; the petition, presented by Mr. SUTHERLAND on 3rd October, from the Roman Catholics of the district of Mount Carmel, against the Public Schools Bill; the petition relative to Carriers and Carriers' Agents, presented [illegible] 3rd October, on behalf of Mr. Kemp, from the merchants and others of Forbes; the petition of the Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Leonards, and a number of his parishioners, presented on the 3rd October, against the passing of the Public Schools Bill;—the petition of the clergyman of the Church of England, in the district of Hunter's Hill, and a number of his parishioners, presented by Mr. TUNKS on the 3rd October, against the passing of the Public Schools Bill; the petition in reference to the Public Schools Bill, from Camden, presented by Mr. MORRICE on the 3rd October; the petition relative to the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. DONNELLY on the 3rd October, from Catholics of Tenant; the petition presented by Mr. BURNS on the 3rd October, from certain Roman Catholics of West Maitland against the Public Schools Bills; the petition from Roman Catholics of Brisbane Water, against the Public Schools Bill, presented by Mr. EGAN on the 2nd of October.

### WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. EAGAR, for the postponement of this Order of the Day until after the second (Public Schools Bill),

Mr. JOSEPH said he was inclined to take the unusual course of a private member interfering with the conduct of public business by the Government, and he thought the extraordinary circumstances which actuated him would be a sufficient excuse. The country generally was now suffering from the effects of statements damnatory to the whole monetary institutions in this country—statements said to have been made by the Minister for Finance. Among people unacquainted with the utter ignorance of the hon. member on financial matters, these statements were causing great alarm.

Mr. FORSTER rose to order, and inquired if the hon. member was in order in referring to what took place in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member must not refer to any debate that had taken place in committee.

Mr. JOSEPH said he did not intend to refer to any such debate, and was observing that if from committees of the House statements at variance with facts totally inconsistent with truth, and having a prejudicial effect upon the country, were permitted to go to the country, the earliest opportunity should be afforded to refute them. It was understood that the resumption of Ways and Means would take place to-day, but now the Government thought it better to postpone that order of the day with a view of proceeding with the Education Bill. He could not conceive that there was any great necessity to hurry through this bill, and it seemed somewhat unreasonable to do so when it was known that petitions from every part of the country were now being got up for presentation to Parliament. He was informed, too, by the Treasurer, that the hon. member was publishing his speech in a pamphlet which no doubt would be circulated widely in the country, and thus the injurious statements it contained would have still greater effect. For the reasons he had stated he should call for a division on the motion for the postponement of this Order of the Day.

Mr. PARKES could not complain of the course taken by the hon. member as he had a right to adopt it, but it certainly was an unusual course to interfere with an arrangement the Government had made for the conduct of their business, nor did he think the hon. member had shown sufficient cause for taking this extraordinary step. The debate on the financial statement was adjourned with the concurrence of the House for the convenience of the House, and for a whole week; so that if any harm could possibly arise from its having received publicity it was now rather too late to use any antidote the hon. member might have against the effect of the so called misstatements it contained. Besides, what guarantee was there that the remedy proposed by the hon. member would have any effect? He might make counter statements that would perhaps lead to other statements still more exaggerated, and any discussion now, so far from curing the evil said to have been done, might make it still greater, admitting that evil had been done. If the honorable member's object was to appease the public mind, which he said had been terrified, it was not so certain that any statements he might make upon his own individual authority would have that effect. The simple fact was that the position of the country was too strong, its resources too expansive and great, and the state of things too sound, to be affected by anything said by the Colonial Treasurer; nor did he desire by his statement to produce any of those evil consequences spoken of, or suppose anything he might say would have such an effect upon the institutions of this country. The last reason given by the hon. member formed a good ground for delay. If the Colonial Treasurer was really going to publish his speech in a corrected form—[Mr. JOSEPH: I did not say in a corrected form.]—the hon. member might reasonably wait to see whether these statements were not corrected. Under any circumstances, it was to be hoped the House would not refuse its assent to this adjournment. The bill the Government were anxious to go on with, until the House had given a decision upon it, had been fully before the country, and petitions for and against had already been presented from all parts, and it was only right and just that it should be disposed of.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought that it was a monstrous thing that the Government should attempt to press on the matter of education before the whole of the country had had an opportunity to express its opinion on the merits of the bill. He believed that the House was most anxious to go on with the discussion of the financial statement, and he was informed that great injury had been done by the speech of the Colonial Treasurer. He had heard it stated that the extraordinary utterances of that hon. gentleman had entailed upon the colony the loss of at least half a million sterling. Of course he did not mean to say that it was owing to the statement of the Colonial Treasurer that a rumour had gone abroad that two banks would have to wind up in the course of a few days, or in the report that in the course of to-morrow or next day there would be twenty or thirty firms which might be expected to wind up. [The hon. member was proceeding to speak of the utter atrocity which, he said, characterised the Education Bill introduced by the Colonial Secretary when]

Mr. SPEAKER requested that the hon. member would confine his remarks to the question before the House.

Mr. TERRY was in favour of the Government being allowed to conduct their business in their own way.

Mr. MACLEAY believed that the hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Windeyer) was correct in representing that the discussion on the financial statement had taken place in Committee of Supply; and, in that case, the debate could not at this stage be resumed.

Mr. JOSEPH: The debate was on Ways and Means.

Mr. COWPER said that it was arranged last night that the House should go on with the debate on the second reading of the Public Schools Bill to-day; and hon. members could not therefore be expected to be prepared to enter upon the discussion of the financial statement this afternoon. He believed that a more atrocious speech than that of the Colonial Treasurer had never been uttered in any assembly in the world. If the mischief done had been small, it was because so little reliance could be placed on anything that fell from the hon. gentleman. So far as the mischief had been done, it was incalculable; and if the hon. member lived to be Colonial Treasurer for half a century he could never repair it.

The question was then put, and carried without division.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL: SECOND READING.

The order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Public Schools Bill, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, was then called on: "That this bill be 'now' read a second time," upon which Mr. Macpherson had moved, by way of amendment, that the word "now" be omitted, with a view to adding at the end the words "this day six months."

Mr. FORSTER said he approached this question with a full sense of its great social and religious importance; and with very considerable distrust of his own capacity to deal satisfactorily with the question. But looking at the importance of the interest at stake, and at the part he had taken in debates of the House, he hoped that he would be considered justified in craving the indulgence of hon. members while he endeavoured to impress upon them his own convictions, and also in throwing what light upon the subject might be in his power. The hon. member for Central Cumberland must have felt depressed by the barrenness of the cause he had undertaken when he attempted to reply to the speech of the Colonial Secretary. [Mr. MACPHERSON: Don't you believe it.] The hon. member might have been depressed by a sense of the badness of the cause without being able to see how bad the cause really was. (Hear, hear.) He thought that there were certain portions of the introductory part of the Colonial Secretary's speech which might have afforded salient points to the generally acute criticism of his hon. friend. Though he cordially endorsed many of the encomiums which had been bestowed upon the speech of the Colonial Secretary, and though he had listened with very great attention to certain portions of it, yet he must say that some of the introductory observations of that hon. gentleman were pointed to a conclusion which appeared to him to be fallacious, and that they were in some degree superfluous. He did not think that the hon. gentleman had made out that education had had any effect in diminishing crime (hear, hear), or of preventing criminals of the highest character from occasionally presenting themselves before society. We had long been acquainted with the axiom that knowledge was power, and education was a means of communicating knowledge. If, then, we placed power in the shape of knowledge in the possession of the people whose consciences had not been educated, it did not follow that they would not commit crime. On the contrary, we armed them with a greater power of committing crime than they possessed before; and he thought that the annals of jurisprudence would afford abundant evidence of the inefficiency of education to prevent crime of the highest degree being perpetrated. He did not desire to commit himself to the opinion that education was likely to be efficacious in preventing crime altogether; but he thought that the truth probably was that the character of crime was altered by education. There were fewer crimes of violence, crimes against order; and it might be reasonable to draw the conclusion that by disseminating public education amongst those classes that had not the means of providing education for themselves, we should be greatly promoting the preservation of order, and to a certain extent preventing the large expenditure and trouble involved in the employment of a numerous body of police. With respect to the Colonial Secretary's estimate of the children not attending school, he thought that it was excessive. If infants and those attending private schools were deducted from the number stated by the Colonial Secretary, instead of 100,000 children we should have not more than 8000 or 10,000. It would be better that the truth should be stated, and that the number should be reduced by so much, as was just and proper. The necessity of education was a question that was admitted. It had been determined by the opinion of the people and of [illegible] acknowledged, it became a question whether the better [illegible] education was by central or by local institutions. He was strongly inclined to think that if we had had a general system of municipal institutions throughout the colony it would be desirable to entrust the matter to them, presuming that they were of a higher character than those at present established. But public opinion had also decided this question for us; and the Government was bound to deal with the matter, either now or at some future time, in the way the hon. Colonial Secretary proposed to deal with it. The necessity for a bill of this kind arose out of the acknowledged defects of the existing institutions relating to public education. We had now two systems antagonistic to each other, supported by the public funds; and two Boards; and it seemed to him there was a vast and inevitable increase of expenditure from year to year. Money had been voted for these two systems in the most irrational manner. In many cases the only reason put forth for a grant to one was, that a similar grant had been made to the other. In place of that double system of Denominational and secular education, the bill before the House proposed to substitute a secular system. (Hear, hear.) The intention clearly was, if not entirely, to subvert the Denominational system at present in existence, at least to subordinate it so to the public system as to render it of small account in the estimate either of expense or the effects likely to be produced. That seemed to him to be the main principle of the bill—the establishment of a system of secular education and the subversion of the Denominational system which at present not only exists in concert with it, but to a great extent had overshadowed and overwhelmed the secular system that had grown up under great disadvantages by its side. At this stage the question naturally arose whether it was consistent with the interests of education generally to allow the co-existence of a Denominational system with the secular system proposed to be established by the Government? It seemed to him that secular education was involved in the very idea of public education. He could not conceive of public education other than secular. How was it possible for the Government of this colony to teach or supervise religious instruction in any way? The passing of Sir Richard Bourke's Act was an acknowledgment of the principle that no State worship could exist, because not only were the denominations placed on an equal footing, but all were left without Government supervision. The Government could not determine religious doctrines. We had a variety of sects in this colony, and all over the world, enunciating contradictory propositions, and damning each other with eternal torture for not believing in them. How were the Government to decide between them. But no religious sect would permit the interference of the Government. A Government like ours could not possibly undertake to supervise or interfere with the dissemination of religious doctrines. Was not that an obvious proof that the duty of Government must, in the nature of things, be confined entirely to secular education? Surely the Government could teach reading and writing and arithmetic without involving itself in religious strife, or in the dissemination of religious doctrine. If a child was taken from the street and taught to read and write, even though he were not taught religious doctrine, he would have communicated to him something that was valuable. To say that the system was Godless was either mere abuse or a misuse of terms. If he apprenticed his son to the law, and the person to whom he was apprenticed did not teach him religion, was he entitled to say that the instruction he received was a Godless instruction? Or would it be said that because religion was not taught with legal instruction, therefore legal instruction of that kind was not valuable? He said, let the Government give what they could and refrain altogether from attempting to deal with matters entirely beyond their province. But holding this opinion in regard to the strictly secular duties of the Government concerning education, he was not at all disinclined to admit that certain compromises might not fairly be adopted. One compromise of this sort was familiar to them. The education in National schools was not a purely secular system. This had been shewn by the extracts quoted by the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney. This was a compromise which appeared to him not to include any violation of principle whatever. It was a compromise arrived at by ascertaining the points of agreement between the various sects who disagreed upon so many other points. They all agreed upon great moral truths and upon a great many truths that were supposed to be peculiar to Christianity. The difference was upon points of doctrine, and those who were in favour of secular education declined to be the means of disseminating ambiguous doctrines through the agency of the public funds. He presumed that a similar compromise would be effected by the passing of a bill of this kind. But he found in the bill another compromise which he was of opinion did not propose any important violation of principle, and that was the provision to support Denominational schools to a certain extent. But this compromise had been received in a very extraordinary manner by the clergy. He did not wonder at the agitation that had arisen on this question, because the contest was a contest for power, and no body of men were willing to surrender power without a struggle. He thought it must have been evident from the remarks of the Colonial Secretary that there was an identity of principle between this question of secularism and that of State-aid to religion. We were fighting on the State-aid question, when we were fighting the battle of secularism; although he thought that this education question was far more important than the other. It would be better for us to hand over a small portion of the public money to the clergy rather than to hand over to their control such a vital interest as this. He should like to know what the clergy had to complain of? That they had no ground of complaint was shown by the utter falsity of the statement made in some of their petitions. Could any hon. member believe that the freedom of religion would be interfered with by the bill before the House? Yet the clergy said so over and over again. In what way was their freedom interfered with by this bill, or by any bill of the kind? The statement was not true. It was an allegation that even the hon. members who supported the claims of the clergy were ashamed of. It was one that no hon. member would endorse. [Mr. DE SALIS: I do, Sir.] He should have thought that the education that the hon. members got in the House, and their habits of public discussion, should have shown the actual state of things to the hon. member and other hon. members. He thought, therefore, that it would be impossible for any hon. member to make a statement of the kind. He should be glad if the hon. member for Queanbeyan would show in what particular instance the freedom of the clergy or of any human being in the community was infringed by this bill. Perhaps the hon. member had not considered the question so minutely as to be able to answer it. We were told by the clergy that religious education was the highest form of education. Well, who hindered the clergy from educating? Why, they were invited to co-operate with us and inculcate the severest doctrines of their sects. They had the fullest powers of proselytism. As far as the freedom of religion was concerned it was as complete now as it ever was. The clergy, however, had in fact not thought proper to respond to the invitation accorded to them. They said they had not time. But they appeared to have time to interfere with a great many other matters in connection with this question. They had time to go round the country collecting signatures to these petitions, and getting up meetings, and where they did that, one would think they could find time to visit the National schools and teach religion to the children there. He challenged the hon. member for Queanbeyan to point out how the freedom of the clergy was interfered with by any system of secular education whatever. He repeated, he should like to know what these reverend gentlemen wanted. We had the speech of the hon. member for Central Cumberland (Mr. Macpherson) to the effect that the proper way to deal with this question would be to distribute the funds rateably according to the population. This was what they wanted. They wanted to have the money without incurring any responsibility. Thus we found this sectarianism united for once in the endeavour to obstruct the Government of the country and subvert the functions of that House. It was a quarrel between the clergy and the people. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") He was by no means one of those who desired to call in question the honesty or sincerity of the clergy. They did a great deal of good in their way, and when his hon. friend (Dr. Lang) went back to the remote periods of history to prove that the clergy had neglected education, he thought that hon. gentleman had done them somewhat scant justice. He thought we were bound to admit that the clergy of those ages could not be accused of neglecting education. They were the only power that looked after the education of the people at all. The poor man had then no status, or political influence, as he had now. He was neglected by all classes; and the clergy of those days did a good deal more for his education than could be effected by others. Some blame must be attached to the Government of that period, who had all the power in their hands, and left the clergy to do all that they should have done. Hon. members should tell the clergy that the House had sacred functions as well as themselves. Hon. members sat in the House with rights which were duties. They supervised the public purse. The public funds were committed to them, and if they allowed any portion of that money to be expended in any way where they could not exact any responsibility for it, they would fail of their duty. This question of responsibility was at the very basis of constitutional government, and to hand over the public purse to any body of men, over whom we could exercise no control, was to surrender our most sacred functions, and subvert the principles of secular government. This contest, therefore, lay between the people and the clergy, and between the clergy and the principles of constitutional government. We were told that the Government could not succeed in this matter without the approbation of the clergy. Were the clergy to govern in our place? This threat of theirs should put us on our mettle. (Cheers.) We should feel that we were supported by the people. (Cries of "No, no.") Supported, then, by what we felt to be the real interests of the people. He said we were bound to insist on the performance of our functions and that we should show the clergy that we were able to do our duty without their assistance. And by the help of God, we would do so. [Mr. EGAN: "Not without the consent of the people."] What did we know as yet of the voice of the people on this question? The people had not yet awakened to the real nature of the dispute; but they would some day. They would understand that the clergy were trying to put a yoke on their necks; but in the end no doubt the people would be victorious. He could not think so meanly of hon. members as to suppose that they would submit to the intimidation of these religious bodies, who actually threatened us with bloodshed if this system of education were imposed on the people. This was a system of public education, and on that principle it stood infinitely above any system of private education that we could establish. We were not to enter into the question of results. It might be that some of your private means might be turned to a higher result, but public education only was consistent with our political duties. Were we now establishing a new system altogether, we should insist on the Government giving us a purely secular system [illegible] indisposed to recognise the two systems that had grown up already, and he thought the provision made for them was generous, considerate, and the only sort of compromise that we could make without utterly abandoning our principles. Having stated so far his general concurrence with the principles of the bill, he did not, however, intend it to be supposed that all its provisions were such as met with his unqualified approval. In regard to the clause which referred to the constitution of what was now called the Board, he must say that he was not favourable to the use of the higher name of "Council," as a designation for that Board. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion the word Board was a more suitable appellation than the higher name of "Council"; the word Board more fitly described the functions to be exercised by the appointees, and the use of the name of Council by another branch of the Legislature would be likely to create some confusion occasionally, which it was desirable to avoid. However, this was a small matter. He was of opinion, too, that the members of the Board ought to be more numerous, and thought it inexpedient that the Colonial Secretary should be one of its members. If the Colonial Secretary were to be a member of this Board, it seemed to him that such a circumstance would tend to weaken the official responsibility of that hon. member to that House. In cases where it might be desirable that the Assembly should censure the hon. the Colonial Secretary, the effect of his being a member of that Board might be made a means whereby he might shelter himself from that censure by attempting to throw the blame upon other members of the Board. He objected also to the large powers it was proposed to confide to this Board, and disapproved of allowing the Board to have the power of appointing the teachers. He had it on good authority that the teachers, under the present system of appointments by the Boards, felt dissatisfied with the existing arrangements in this respect. (Hear, hear.) It was felt that the teachers were not appointed according to merit,—not honestly, in fact, according to their individual deserts. His (Mr. Forster's) idea was that the province of such a Board ought to be restricted to the defining of the functions and qualifications of the teachers, and to the settlement of what they should teach to the scholars. Every teacher should be compelled to present himself to the Board and go through such examinations as the Board should appoint. He thought that a Board would be the best authority to determine the qualification of those who were to be appointed as instructors. A Board would also be far better to prescribe what the course of instruction was which was to be pursued—far better than the Government. He should prefer seeing the numbers of the Board increased, the Colonial Secretary not a member of it, and the power of the Board confined to examining teachers and declaring what the nature of instruction imparted by them should be. He objected also to giving the Government an authority to ask any one what his religion was. (Hear.) If the Government did not receive a distinct and satisfactory answer in answer to such a question, it did not follow that the party had no religion, because he might have a religion, and yet be unwilling, for many reasons, to commit himself to all the questionable tenets of certain sects. He thought that the plan proposed under the 9th clause, as regarded the Denominational schools, was a fair and equitable one, and that it went quite as far as was desirable. He thought that some clauses, such as the 11th and 18th, were superfluous. He also disapproved of the bill, because he did not think that it devolved upon the Government to make any distinction as to religious belief, such as this bill appeared to do. As to the recognition of non-elective local Boards, he thought that matter was one open to some doubt, but he was not, at present, inclined to think that the elective principle should be introduced into these local Boards. He was favourable to the clause which recognised the principle of free education, and considered that the very idea of a public school involved the notion that education ought to be free. How could you turn away from the doors of your school any child that came there for education, whether such a child was paid for or not?

Mr. MACPHERSON: When has that ever been done at any school? (Hear, [illegible])

Mr. FORSTER said the case might be put in a yet stronger form; it might be asked why should any child be refused education whether his parents were drunken, dissolute, and poor, or, on the other hand, possessed of means but indifferent to the welfare of the child, and unwilling to pay for his education? He maintained that every child had an indefeasible right to public education at the hands of the State—a right which could not be allowed to fall into abeyance or to be gainsaid. He was altogether in favour of a free education. He came now to what he considered an omission, which he proposed to remedy by the amendment of which he had given notice. If this bill was to pass its second reading, as he believed it would, he thought no better opportunity could arise for settling the vexed question as to the proper disposition of the Church and School lands. It was in the interests and for the benefit of the people he would ask that these lands be vested in the board or council of education. He did not ask to have them to be diverted from education. We had this matter tried in the Supreme Court, and he thought in the most unsatisfactory way. He, as member of a former Government, put the matter into the hands of the lawyers, but they or the Court made a mess of the thing entirely, destroying the value of the adjudication by neglecting to have the trustees named. The Court said the lands were for the purposes of religion and education; and he thought quite as much religion as the public were entitled to deal with would be included in the system proposed in this bill. The very circumstance of neglecting to name a trustee, and vesting the whole trust in the public, deprived of force all those arguments against the violation of the trust by this House. Were the fee simple of the land vested in some legal trustee, and the House asked to divert the trust to purposes however beneficial, the House would, no doubt, unanimously decide upon not interfering with the sacred right of property. But that did not touch the question as to the disposal of the funds vested in the people or how they were to be distributed. You did nothing in the shape of a wrong, and violated no contract, no trust, by placing them at the disposal of this Council. We had a right, he maintained, to divert them to any purpose sanctioned by Parliament. The present Attorney-General had always said that a public trust was a fiction, and simply referring to the duties of Government. On the fact that there was no private trustee, and that the public held the trust, he (Mr. Forster) took his stand and insisted that the people had a right to distribute these funds in any way they considered would be for the public benefit; and this House as one branch of that trusteeship by representation, had a right to act for the people in disposing of these funds. There was no disposition by those who advocated the cause of secular education to refuse to disseminate religion of a comprehensive and vital character; and having a Board or Council established by this bill for the purposes of education, the vesting of these funds in that body would be fully to carry out the original intention with which that trust appeared to have been established and in a way far more likely to be for the public benefit, than any other means of distribution. He had shown from what he had stated that it was his intention to support the second reading of the bill; and he should do so, conscious that it had some imperfections, and notwithstanding that he had been spoken of as factiously disposed, because it embodied in particular one principle that he had long and earnestly, however feebly, advocated ever since his introduction to public life—the great principle of civil and religious liberty. He supported it upon grounds that alone could justify party organisation in assemblies like this. The greater number of our political parties in this colony had been mere personal combinations, considered necessary to meet the exigencies of the period. Where was now the liberal party said to have existed among our public men? It was scattered; and why? What had destroyed it? An abnegation of its principles—an infusion into its ranks of political renegades, apostates, of men who were as far from being liberal, and only more treacherous, than those opponents who openly voted on the other side. What party did the late Government represent, but a personal combination between Mr. Smart, Mr. Darvall, and some of those now present. It was evident that when parties had reached that stage they ceased to be political parties, and so it was to a certain extent with the present Government. He had heard a great deal about a coalition of parties, as if vast forces were being brought together and cemented upon an impregnable foundation. What party did the hon. member for the Lachlan represent? He had been a free lance like himself (Mr. Forster), and he did not blame him for it. He (Mr. Forster), however, could not blame himself for voting against his own principles, as the hon. member acknowledged that he had done. The hon. member had no right to talk of representing any party in this House or colony. With regard to the Colonial Secretary, he took leave to hold the opinion that hon. member had not and did not now represent any party unless he had acquired a party since he became Colonial Secretary. The Minister for Works also had voted with and supported the late Government. Did he follow the Colonial Secretary or any principles? If so, what were they? These were proofs that parties hitherto, to a great degree, except during periods of public paroxysm were nothing but personal combinations. The present as far as it went was purely a party question having a political idea at the root of it. The clergy showed their sense of what a political contest was. This was a contest for power. They knew the power they had exercised over the public funds, and they arrayed their forces to intimidate hon. members to oppose the Government on this question. If he had even been open to the charge of opposing the present Government wrongly, the best way of obtaining his allegiance and loyalty was to carry out the spirit of this bill. Under a banner of this kind, he should be glad to follow them into political exile or annihilation. This was a very important crisis. The utter disruption of the previous organisations in this House and out of doors was likely to follow. But he advised the Government, if his advice had any weight with them, not to be intimidated by any threats held out on the other side as to the anger and indignation of the people. He advised them, if defeated on the bill, to appeal to the country by a dissolution. ("Hear, hear," from both sides.) He did not think the voice of the people had been ascertained sufficiently to enable any one to decide to which side it would lean. Petitions numerously signed had poured in, but they by no means pointed to a solution of the question by a decided majority. He was quite certain the truth would prevail in the long run, and that the people would awaken to an understanding of the question and of the contest in which they engaged. The very independence of this House was threatened to be given up into the hands of these religious bodies if for all time to come they got control of a large portion of public funds without responsibility. The people must find out that great political interests were at the bottom of this secular education question, and that their dearest and best interests would be connected with the support of the bill and of its principle. He believed that we had drifted into this question in a great degree through the agency of the hon. member for Central Cumberland (Mr. Macpherson). Through all the contests on State-aid, we had at last arrived at a great battle ground on an identical principle. On this ground he should fight the hon. member, both as to State-aid and education; and on this ground he called upon those hon. members who had hitherto opposed State-aid not to forsake their principles, but to rally round the Government and support this bill, which was brought in in identification with those very principles for which they had been contending throughout the session. (Hear, hear.) Let us follow the Government where there is one island to be found in the sea of political demoralization. Merging all private and narrow interests in the great and important public interests involved, let us show to the world how a great question is capable of raising us from petty disputes about salaries and private concerns into a nobler sphere of party strife and party politics, where the conflict is not for small things but for great principles—principles for which our ancestors have fought and bled—principles that are the foundation of all civil and religious freedom. (Cheers.)

Mr. DE SALIS said that, as parties stood, he could not see the connection which it was represented existed between State-paid religion and State-paid education. The hon. member who had just sat down had told us that this was a great party question, and that the ground which we were fighting was as to whether the House was prepared to concede the power for which the priests and the clergy were said to be striving. For his part he thought the clergy demanded no more than they were justly entitled to ask; and no more than their congregations were willing that they should possess. What they required was that religion and education should be combined together. He should not have got up to reply to the hon. member had that hon. gentleman not in effect said that certain statements contained in a petition presented to the House in reference to this bill were false. He felt constrained to rise and give a most emphatic denial to the assertions of the hon. member in reference to this matter. The bill proposed to confer upon the Council of Education—the members of which would reside and perform their functions in Sydney—the power of sending teachers into the interior, and this would be done without regard to the preferences of the parents of the children. Under such circumstances, were not the people who signed this petition perfectly right in saying that the liberty of the subject would be interfered with? Their physical freedom might not be touched, but their conscientious convictions would be wounded, and that was far worse. The hon. member for the Hastings had represented the clergy as invading the rights of the people; but was not this a free country, were there not newspapers in every direction, and was the hon. member the only man who had been hounding on the people to forsake those leaders in whom they had hitherto placed confidence? The hon. member said that the clergy wanted the public funds to be given to them rateably in proportion to their numbers, but without responsibility; but so long as the Parliament was applied to year by year for those funds, was that not a sufficient responsibility? If the House was not satisfied with the way in which the public money was expended, it had the power to withhold or to vary the grants. He thought that the essential principle of the bill was to appoint one Board to manage the business hitherto transacted by two, and he should vote for the second reading of the measure. Secular education would have to be managed by this Board; but inasmuch as religion and education to a certain extent went together, he considered that the Board must be appointed in connection with the religious communions. It was proposed that each member of the Council of Education should be of a separate persuasion, and that showed that religion was to be considered in this matter. Though he should vote for the second reading, yet, unless large alterations were made in the details of the bill, he should vote against the third reading. The bill was designed to extend education as much as possible; and if there were only 9000 children without education, we ought to extend instruction to them. This question ought not to be put off year after year; but every concession that could be made, with a due respect for conscientious convictions, ought to be made, rather than that the bill should be thrown out. He believed the different denominations would have no difficulty in combining to educate their children in the towns, but it was different in the far interior. It did not follow from the wording of this bill that the Denominational schools were to be done away with. While the National schools were to be abolished, the Denominational schools were to be retained. He thought they might try and alter the measure a little in committee, so as to give something like a fair representation to the different sects. If the numerical proportion justified it, there might be, for instance, three councillors of the Church of England, two of the Church of Rome, one Wesleyan, and one Presbyterian. He thought the Colonial Secretary a very proper person to be at the head of the Board, and that he might also have a casting vote. Some such plan as that would allay denominational jealousies. Although he should vote for the second reading of this bill, unless it were altered considerably in committee, so as to give fair play, he would vote against its third reading. This bill proposed to establish public schools, and unless it was much altered, it was possible that the teachers in those schools, and what was taught there, would not suit the Churches of England and Rome. Perhaps the Presbyterians would not object to anything that was taught there, and would be content to instruct their children in religion themselves. Therefore, these schools would eventually fall entirely into the hands of the Presbyterians, and that was what the hon. and rev. member opposite wanted. This kind of thing reminded him very much of Esop's fable of the fox and the heron. The fox invited the heron to a feed, but at the feast that the heron got nothing. The heron then invited the fox to a feed, and put the food in a long necked jug, where the fox could not get at it. That seemed to be the case here. People were trying to get as much as they could for themselves. [A stranger in the gallery here called out, "I beg to move that this House do now adjourn." He was at once removed from the House.] He had seen some extracts from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and he believed that work had been written for a particular purpose. The *Revue* appeared intended to prove that the clergy had exercised a bad influence on education. On examining the book he had been surprised at the audacity of its writer, who had made statements utterly false, with reference to the educational condition of England in 1807. This man said that in that year only one man out of 1712 could read and write. The man was a liar. In England, in 1807, there must have been three quarters of a million of people who could read and write. Frequent reference had been made in the debate as to the payment of fees. He did not mean to say that fees should not be looked for where they could be paid; but this he did say, that it would be absurd and improper to refuse education to a child simply because a man did not choose to pay the school fee for his child. The fee might be made, as he thought, chargeable to the parent where the parent could pay; and a feeling might also perhaps be inculcated by which the child, when educated, should be caused to regard the cost of his past education as a debt of honor to the State, which he ought to hold himself prepared at some time or other to pay. It appeared to him that the payment of fees to schoolmasters was something that ought not to be lost sight of; the payment of such fees being evidently a means of special encouragement to the schoolmaster. The hon. and reverend member for Sydney West had said, as a matter of congratulation, that in Scotland the school-fees were only fourteen shillings a year, and had evidently wished them to suppose that the fee was to be considered a very low one. He (Mr. De Salis) differed from the honorable and reverend member altogether on that point, and thought that such an annual fee as fourteen shillings was a very high one indeed. In this country he believed that the annual school fee was proportionately far lower, and that in most instances it was cheerfully paid. In the University of Sydney the contrast of the fees with those exacted in the Universities of Scotland was by no means so great as had been assumed by that hon. and rev. gentleman. He (Mr. De Salis) deprecated also the very illiberal and unhandsome remarks which that hon. and rev. member had made in his speech during the previous evening, about the clergy of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. The hon. member had assumed that it was the effect of the beneficial action of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, Switzerland, and Holland that the people of those countries had made such progress in education. Such was not the true state of the case. Scotland, under the Stuarts, was a much oppressed country, and one of the most ignorant and uneducated in Europe. It was only after the Revolution, under William the Third, that such a great change was made in that country by an extension to all of the blessings of primary education. It was the freedom of the people of Scotland, of Switzerland, and of Holland, that had caused the blessings of education to be spread amongst these nations, and not because the Presbyterian Church was prevalent in those countries. He believed it would be found on inquiry, that a very large amount of public opinion was in favour of Denominational education, and that the operation of the Denominational system had educated many thousands of the people. Of all the absurd arguments advanced by the opponents of the Denominational system was that which appeared in one of the daily papers, based upon the number of marriages said to have been celebrated by the different clergymen. It was a known fact that half the population of this colony belonged to the Church of England, and this article represented the whole marriages in the colony last year to be 3678. The proportion in the Church of England would be 1600 or 1700, and it was put down as 186, or one-sixth, instead of one-half. It was endeavoured, by an argument of this kind, to shew that many who nominally belonged to the Church of England belonged to other denominations. These arguments would do very well for those who did not know what facilities, without sufficient inquiry, were offered by certain denominations. Resort to such a miserable argument showed a very weak cause indeed. The petition of Archdeacon McEncroe in favour of the Privy Council system was based on the fact that the present bill did not carry out the system of municipalities. Here, as far as local effort—which formed the real principle of municipalities—were concerned, this bill appeared to act prejudicially. The different petitions presented, told us that the effect of this bill in its crude integrity would be the gradual extinction of the Denominational schools. That would be a very serious and a great mistake. There were those who held the opinion that education was composed of reading, writing, and arithmetic; but others, taking a broader view, thought it embraced religious and moral training also. In a book written by Mr. Stone, who belonged to the normal school of the Free Church of Scotland, this subject was treated very philosophically, and the author showed most clearly that the schoolmaster should take, as it were, the place of the parent, and actually train the child by constant supervision, and bring it up in the way it should go. What was the fact with regard to Prussia, whose system of education had been so much vaunted, although there religious instruction was admitted and a clergyman had a place in the local board? Why, there were twelve times as many criminals as among the population of France. In Canada they had relied upon the principle without which nothing good would be done—upon the efforts of the people themselves. They were allowed to have the management of the schools, but the local Boards had to contribute as much as the State towards the support of the schools. If we adopted some system similar to that he believed the parents would pay cheerfully and gratefully; no hamlet, however small, need be without education; it would effect all that the warmest supporters of public education could wish and enable the people maintaining schools probably to have teachers of their own denominations. In towns the people might be able to educate their own children, but in some of the interior settlements where perhaps only a dozen children or so could be got together there would be a difficulty in getting a teacher. But if the people knew that whatever they subscribed would be equalled by a contribution from the State the difficulty would, he had no doubt, be got over. The hon. member for Shoalhaven seemed to laugh at the idea of £36 a year being paid for the teaching of a dozen children in the bush; but he thought that, with board and residence, it would be an adequate remuneration. If the plan adopted in Canada were tried here, and if the proposal of itinerant teachers were carried into effect, he saw no reason to doubt that education, and a religious education too, might be imparted to every child in the community. [The hon. member here read a letter from a Roman Catholic parent living in the constituency which he represented in favour of the provision of the bill relating to itinerant teachers.] The people in the interior were most anxious that their children should be educated; and he might mention that the labourers employed on his own station had united together to obtain education for their children. Out of the three teachers whose services were secured two were Protestants; and, though all the children were Roman Catholics, yet they had given perfect satisfaction. He was decidedly opposed to the number of forty children being fixed on as the lowest number that could be united into a school, for if it were to become law the effect would be that in the diocese of Goulburn alone not less than sixteen Church of England and twenty-two Roman Catholic schools would be abolished. He did not think that the number twelve would be too small, if the parents or a local Board should be willing to bear half the cost of the teacher. As to the Council of Education, he did not think that it should consist of less than eight members, and he was of opinion that they should have the approval of the denominations to which they belonged before appointed by the Governor and Executive Council. There ought to be no limit to monopoly of education. He desired that this bill should be really effective in the diffusion of education throughout the colony, and not a mere document drawn up for a party fight. He deprecated the way in which the clergy had been referred to, and maintained that there were as good men in the Church now as there had ever been in past times. He then apologised to the House for having occupied so much of its time, and resumed his seat.

Mr. J. STEWART rose for the purpose of calling the attention of hon. members to the purpose for which the bill had been introduced. Much had been said about the measure as if it had been contrived for the purpose of teaching religion or suppressing Denominational schools, or depriving some people of "freedom of education" whatever that might be, or for encouraging infidelity. He thought he was safe enough in saying that the bill was not introduced for any such object, nor contrived in order to produce such an effect. It was not more against the study of religion than against the study of law or mathematics. And because it did not provide for the study of medicine and law, were they not to have schoolmasters and lawyers? If he understood the bill rightly, it was intended to afford increased facilities for teaching the children of the working population the art of reading and writing, and accounts. This was the chief scope of the bill. Now would any hon. member say that it was wrong to afford facilities to the working classes to learn those arts. He was not speaking of universities and grammar schools, which were beyond the reach of the working classes, for they commenced where the primary schools left off, and the children who were sent there would have to be provided with food and clothing for a number of years beyond the time when they were sent into the world to work for themselves. The education provided by this bill was within the reach of all who lived in the colony, and that was as it should be. It was conceded already that the State should assist the working classes in educating their children. The bill was expected to economise the public funds, and he believed it would, for we had now not only two Boards working against each other, but both taking their money out of the same pocket. By putting education under the control of one Board we should save at least in office expenses, and he believed we should save in other ways. The two Boards were always endeavouring to oust each other, and when a National school was established anywhere, a Denominational school was certain to spring up afterwards. At a place near Wollongong, some time ago, people made application to the Denominational Board to grant them a school, and they were told that they would have to erect the building. They did erect the school, and then applied for a master. The Board told them that they would have to pay the master's salary. Well, they subscribed £100 per year for the first year, and then the Board sent them a master, who did very well for a time. By-and-bye, however, a new clergyman came to the place, and he insisted on the schoolmaster teaching the Church Catechism to the children, about half of whom were Roman Catholics. The consequence was that the school decreased, and so few children attended that the master resigned his office. The school was then removed to a miserable bark hut, and placed under the care of a decrepit old man who was quite unfit to teach them. He was quite sure that the children were actually sacrificed to the prejudices of the people; and what happened there no doubt happened elsewhere. Several years ago a landed proprietor in his district was anxious to get up a school and he gave a piece of land into the hands of the clergyman, bishop, and attorney, in trust for that purpose. They had kept it lying several years, and did nothing to it. In the course of time a National school was established within two or three yards of the place, and that school flourished. This school was doing very well, but had been very nearly [illegible] The trustees of the piece of land built a church there, although it had been devoted to educational purposes. The [illegible] trustees stood by and saw this church put up, without interfering, and not [illegible] did interfere for some time. However, people began to inquire into the matter, and some stir was made about it. What did the trustees do? They turned the church into a school. He (Mr. Stewart) went to visit it and found a man there who called himself a schoolmaster, and two little girls. The man was playing the harmonium. The girls were doing nothing, and there was not either pens, ink, paper, or any thing of this kind in the place. On inquiry he found that the man had just come out of Wollongong gaol. He was placed there to uphold the good school, and enable the trustees to get possession of the land. It was said that it was impossible to separate secular and religious education; the two must be joined. He disputed that, and said it was not true. He had had a little experience in this matter; and he knew a young lady who had taught some children merely secular learning, and those children were more favoured than those who received the benefit of an education under the National system, and were taught by a competent master. Some years ago certain classes of people in England had opposed education. The landed aristocracy opposed it, because they said it would make the poor above work. The capitalists opposed it for a similar reason. The State-paid clergy opposed it, because the landed aristocracy opposed it, for in every contest between the rich and the poor, they had in all times and places taken the side of the rich. The Dissenting sects, on the contrary, had everywhere earnestly exerted themselves on behalf of the poor. He hoped that they had no class of persons amongst them in this colony who were really opposed to popular education. He hoped that the House would not be induced to attach much value to the petitions which certain clergymen had got up against the bill. He was aware that several had actually told their people in their churches that they ought to sign the petitions against the bill. This was not fair, and no weight ought to be attached to petitions which had been so originated. They had even gone so far as to tell their people that if the bill passed they would have their school taken from them, although they were well aware that such was not the case. The clergy had been stirred to exert themselves against the bill at the instance of their Bishop; and not only to exert themselves, but appear to do so willingly. Religion was surrounded with so much mystery, he had almost said mummery, that it could not be properly taught as some persons supposed; and yet the main truths of religion were few and simple, such as might be easily taught and [illegible]. He spoke for the benefit of the clergy, not against them, but that they might make proper use of the great opportunities which they possessed. Of all classes, the clergy were the most conservative in their views, and that had always been their character. He was opposed to the Privy Council system. It had been tried in England, and as it had failed there, so it was not likely to suit here. He hoped the bill would pass its second reading, and that such modifications and improvements would be made in it as should be found desirable. The National system had never yet had fair play, and those who had spoken in favour of it had always been misrepresented and disbelieved. People had said that against the National system which they did not themselves believe. If, however, this bill passed, he would venture to say that in the course of ten years the benefits it would confer upon the country would be very great, and such as would be everywhere appreciated.

Mr. MACLEAY thought that the time had come for him to express his sentiments on the bill before the House. He had listened to the hon. member who had last addressed the House; but the speech of the hon. member had not been quite intelligible to him, because it was delivered in a dialect that was not familiar to him, although he also (Mr. Macleay) was a native of Scotland. This he quite admitted was more his fault than it was that of the speaker. It appeared to him, however, that the principal portion of the speech of the hon. member for Illawarra had been devoted to the results of his prying into the schools in his neighbourhood—results which had nothing to do with the merits of the question before the House. He had always been in favour of the Denominational system and had been desirous that it should be allowed to be fairly carried on side by side with the National. The Denominational system was entirely the cheaper of the two in its operation. The figures of the Colonial Secretary, which were not quite correct, could not controvert this significant fact. From the statement even of that hon. member it was clearly to be inferred that during the last year the number of children educated under the Denominational system had been largely in excess of those educated under the National system. (Hear.) The difference in favour of the Denominational system was close upon 6000 scholars. He supposed no one would deny that such was the case; the education of the children under the Denominational system had not cost more than £1 9s. for each child, whilst the education of each child under the National system had cost over £2. He asserted this to show that the Denominational system had been found to be the best and the cheapest. The remarks of the hon. member for the Hastings would lead his hearers to believe that he considered the bill was to put down the power of the clergy, and this view was cheered by the Colonial Secretary. There was sufficient reason for supposing that it was the intention of the Colonial Secretary to give it the effect which it must have, of entirely superseding the Denominational system. The 9th clause made it utterly impossible that any new Denominational school could be formed. It would have the effect of preventing the possibility of a Denominational school being established in any large town, and prevent the possibility of getting a sufficient number of pupils to form a school in a country district. By the 25th clause, those at present in existence would, without a shadow of a doubt, be knocked on the head in January, 1868. We had a large number of schools of two distinct systems for the support of one of which a large sum of money was contributed by private subscriptions, and it was now proposed that within one year the schools partly maintained by those subscriptions should be destroyed—a system which [illegible] 23,000 pupils annually. It was quite possible that many of those who thought the secular system the only one necessary for any country would feel disposed to assent to a bill of this kind if it could possibly be made to answer the purpose for which it was intended. But the very framing of the bill would make it utterly impossible for the same number of children to be educated under it as were now educated under the two systems in operation. So that instead of extending it would curtail education. In the diocese of Goulburn the schools would be reduced from something over 100 to 20 in all. The Colonial Secretary must admit the bill would break down in its operation. There was another matter of more importance and more likely to render it difficult to sustain education by this bill. A majority of the population of a district did not care much about schools unless pushed on by a few individuals always including the clergyman, who by this bill would be almost precluded from doing anything of the kind. He believed, too, that this was the intent of the bill. All the officials, too, who were to look after the schools were to be nominees of the Colonial Secretary, and he (Mr. Macleay) was perfectly satisfied that this also would be most injurious to the cause of education. Even if they took an interest in the schools they would not always have the feelings of the people with them. By the arrangements of this bill there would be no one who would take the cause of education in any district properly to heart. He had another objection to the bill, and, perhaps the strongest he could find. There was a strong indisposition on the part of the conscientious members of the two chief religious bodies in this colony to have their children educated without concurrent religious instruction, and the present measure was an attempt to force upon them at the expense of the general public a system of education of which they disapproved. How was it that those who were so loud in denouncing State-aid because it compelled people to pay for the maintenance of religions of which they disapproved could support this bill. The fact was many of its supporters cared little about consistency and believed this was a good opportunity for having a hit at those they disliked—an opportunity of gratifying their hatred of the clergy in general. Some thought it would tend to put down Romanism, but they might as well vote against it as far as that effect was likely to be obtained; the Church of Rome had too many sentries for a few Sydney Orangemen to put down. It would be perfectly useless to retain the 9th and 20th clauses; they could not be carried in committee and they contained the principle of the bill. The other matters to which he objected were of less consequence, and might be rectified in committee. He thought that the Colonial Secretary was not consistent with respect to the formation of the Council of Education; he professed to do away with sectarianism, and yet he made the Council as sectarian as it could possibly be. He thought that, as proposed in the 16th clause, it was not exactly consistent with sound sense, to make an arrangement that parents and guardians should pay fees, and yet that, if they neglected to do so, the education of their children should be free. He believed that as a general rule you found the parents of the poorer classes rather proud of assisting to pay for the education of their children; and he thought that this clause would be availed of by miserly people who were well able but too mean to pay the fees. He had great objection to the appointment of local Boards by the Governor or the Colonial Secretary, for it was practically the same thing. He thought that the 12th clause of the bill which proposed to establish a system of itinerant teach-

ing was worthy of favourable consideration, and if the bill consisted of that clause alone he should support it. It had been stated that if the second reading were not carried it would involve the fate of the Ministry. Very probably it might be so, but he trusted that there was no one in this House who would for a single moment consider that the fate of any Ministry was to be compared to the evil of passing the second reading of a bill so objectionable as this. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He did not think that the present Administration were entitled to expect party support from any one; because the members of the Cabinet themselves held dissimilar opinions; and, under these circumstances, it was impossible that party obligations could exist. If he had any lingering remains of old party associations, any ideas of that kind would necessarily have been severed; for it appeared to him that, in bringing forward a measure like this, an act of the foulest treachery had been committed on the part of some members of the Cabinet towards those who had trusted them throughout the length and breadth of the land. In this remark he did not include the Colonial Secretary, because his conduct had always been perfectly consistent,—consistent in wrong doing. The bill was exactly in accordance with all that that hon. member had ever said or done since he had known him. The Colonial Secretary, as a rabid radical, went in for what all radicals from time immemorial had done; he went in for the destruction of all that was decent and proper. (Ironical laughter.) He was a genuine leveller. His cry was "Down with the clergy," and he sought to bring everything down to his own level; he (Mr. Macleay) would not say what that was. (Laughter.) It was exemplified by this bill. He (Mr. Macleay) was favourable to democratic institutions, and was anxious that the world should see that the aspersions which had been cast upon this colony were false; but if he followed the honorable gentleman now in the position of Colonial Secretary to his extremes of red republicanism and atheism, the people of England would be justified in pointing to this country as another example of democratic institutions. He need scarcely say that he should vote for the amendment of his hon. friend the member for Central Cumberland.

Mr. GARRETT said that the hon. member who had just sat down had charged the supporters of this bill with opposing everything that was decent, right, and proper. He would like to know how he could justify making such an accusation, or whether he based his charges upon anything that was to be found in the bill. The bill was very similar to the National system of education in Ireland, where it was supported by gentlemen who could not be supposed to be desirous of obliterating the Christian religion, or of doing anything that was not right and proper. The supporters of the principles contained in this measure, both here and at home, were most desirous to promote the moral and educational elevation of the people. We found the highest dignitaries of the Church in Ireland, we found Lord Brougham and the most enlightened and Christian gentlemen of the nation, uniting in their efforts to promote secular education as distinct from religious teaching. It was merely a senseless outpouring of the bigotry of the hon. member to utter such sentiments as he had done. The hon. members had characterised the supporters of this bill as strong Orangemen who wanted to have a knock at Romanism. This was an expression used only to fan the flames of discord in this colony.

Mr. MACLEAY: I did not say all.

Mr. GARRETT did not believe that there were any members in this House, or any supporters of the bill out of it, who could truthfully be so characterised, and he defied the hon. member to point out any person who came within such a designation. This was the cry, and these were the outrageous statements made by certain unscrupulous individuals whenever there was a difference of opinion on questions of this kind. Then, too, he denied that the measure would restrict education, as was alleged, for the tendency of the National school system in this colony had been to advance at a greater rate of progression than the Denominational. Another statement of the hon. gentleman was equally inaccurate, that the bill was intended to prevent the clergy from having anything to do with the education of the people. The fact was that there was an express provision in the bill purposely framed to give clergymen an opportunity of teaching religion to the children attending public schools if they liked. There was another objection urged against the manner of appointing local boards, but he did not think that it was a valid objection. His knowledge of local patrons under the present system showed him that they generally neglected their duty, and there was no means of calling them to account. The present bill, however, contained a clause empowering the Government to remove members of local boards from their office, if they failed to perform the duties of inspection or control that might devolve upon them. All that the bill proposed to do was to afford the means of giving elementary instruction, and he did not see that because we said that religion ought not to be taught by the State, we did any violence to any one's conscience. He should vote for the bill because he thought it would give a check to the desire which had been growing up on the part of the ecclesiastics to get the entire control of education. He asserted that they had failed to do their duty. In some of their schools the state of religious knowledge amongst the children was deplorable, and in proof of that he referred hon. members to reports furnished by Mr. Cobburn, one of their inspectors, in the years 1863 and 1864. These would show that religious knowledge was not imparted efficiently, or anything like generally, in those Denominational schools. He approved of this bill generally, though he thought it would be necessary to make some alteration with regard to the composition of the Board. In his opinion the work would be better performed by paid commissioners. He hoped the measure would receive the sanction of the House, for there was no question which had been more discussed, or upon which there had been louder demands for reform.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the debate was adjourned till Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 11, till 3 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

## NEW NOTICES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

DR. LANG to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 3rd October, from eighty of the teachers of National schools in the city and suburbs of Sydney, for the passing of the Public School Bills, be printed.

Mr. Cunneen to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 4th instant, from the inhabitants of Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Sackville Reach, against the Public School Bills, be printed.

Mr. Farnell to move,—1. That the bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. Tunks, Mr. Graham, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Driver, Mr. Rodd, and the mover. 3. That to the said committee be referred the evidence taken by a former committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the said bill.

Mr. Egan to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 4th October, from 200 Roman Catholics of Moruya, against the bill now before the House, called the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Parkes to move,—That the petition from certain Roman Catholic Residents at Kiama, against the passing of the Public Schools Bill, presented by him on the 4th October, be printed.

Mr. Nowlan to move,—That the petition presented by him from the Roman Catholics of Clarence Town, Brookfield, and Dungog, against the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Hurley to move,—That the petition presented by him from John Norton Oxley and other residents in the district of Narellan, in opposition to the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Cowper to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 4th October, from certain residents in Parramatta, against the passing of the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Macpherson to move,—That the petition from the inhabitants of Berrima, against the Education Bill, be printed.

Mr. Macpherson to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 4th October, from the Roman Catholics of Campbelltown, be printed.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Cowper to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Whether the Exhibition Commissioners have authority to employ the prisoners in gaol upon any work, without reference to the Colonial Secretary? 2. Whether it is the fact, that the mats described by me in my question of the 3rd instant, have been shipped to Melbourne for exhibition there? 3. If so, should a prize be awarded to Gardiner for the mat containing the figure of his horse "Darkie," or to any of the prisoners named, will the prizes be handed to them under the sanction of the Government? 4. If any correspondence upon the subject has taken place between the Colonial Secretary and the Commissioners, has the former any objection to lay it upon the table of the House? 5. Has the Colonial Secretary given any instructions to the Sheriff or other gaol authorities, prohibiting the employment of any prisoners in future, in manufacturing works of art for exhibition either in Melbourne or Paris?

Mr. Terry to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is it true that pre-emptive lands, granted to free selectors, of less than 640 acres, are never chartered? 2. Are the Government aware that free selectors cannot impound off their pre-emptives of less than 640 acres, in consequence of their not being surveyed or chartered? 3. Do the Government intend to have surveyed, all pre-emptives granted to free selectors, and tracings of same forwarded to the Land Offices in the districts of such pre-emptives? 4. Has any application been made to the Government by Nehemiah Bagnell and James Norris, of Burrundulla Creek, near Mudgee, for tracings of their pre-emptives, in consequence of an adverse decision (by the Bench of Magistrates at Mudgee) as to their right to impound off these lands, the same not having been surveyed and shown in the Government map at the Lands Office, Mudgee? 5. Do the Government intend protecting these men in their rights?

Mr. Cowper to move,—That the 63rd Standing Order be suspended, with a view to the introduction of a bill to legalise the exchange of a portion of the allotment of the Scots Church Sydney.

Mr. Tunks to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return, containing a copy of the rules or regulations for the management of Cockatoo Island, and other penal establishments.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Morrice to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Why tenders are not called for by the Government, for the leather used in the gaol at Berrima?

PROTEST against the passing of the Bill intituled "An Act to alter the Law relating to the Appointment of District Court Judges."

Dissentient—1st. Because the bill is in the highest degree unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberty of the subject, and subversive of the due administration of justice, and wholly repugnant to the spirit of British legislation, inasmuch as it, by *ex post facto* provisions, condemns to penal servitude a British subject, whether he be guilty or innocent, whose case is under the consideration of the Supreme Court, which case has been argued and is now pending for judgment, and in which the majority of the Judges who heard it are known to be of opinion that he was legally innocent, the facts being as follows:—

At the time of the introduction of the bill, the case of a prisoner named Macfarlane (who had been convicted of perjury, alleged to have been committed by him in a cause tried before a person assuming to be and acting as a Judge of a District Court, and being one of two appointed and acting at the same time as Judges of that District Court), was pending in the Supreme Court upon a case reserved (under the Act for the reservation and determination of points arising on criminal trials) as to the legality of his conviction for the said alleged *crime*, in which case the point for decision was, whether the person so acting as Judge on the trial of the said cause was duly appointed, or was a Judge of the said Court, or had jurisdiction to try the cause or to administer an oath therein, and consequently whether in law the prisoner had committed the crime of perjury with which was charged, which case at the time of the introduction of the bill had been argued on the part of the Crown and the prisoner, and judgment was reserved by the three Judges before whom it was heard, and it was stated by the promoters of the bill, and is in fact true, that an intimation had in some way been given that the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court who presided at the hearing of the said case were of opinion that the conviction of the prisoner was illegal inasmuch as the person, before whom the alleged perjury was charged to have been committed, was not in point of law a duly appointed Judge of the said District Court, and had no jurisdiction to try the cause in which the said alleged perjury was charged to have been committed, or to administer an oath therein; and therefore the bill interferes with the due administration of justice, in making it incumbent on the Supreme Court to decide against the prisoner, whatever may be the opinion of the Judges who heard the case, and has the effect in fact of condemning an innocent man to penal servitude.

"2nd. Because (however expedient it may be to pass an Act to remedy the defects intended to be remedied by this bill, and as its title truly states to 'alter the law relating to the appointment of District Court Judges') this bill ought not to have been passed without a clause therein saving the rights of the prisoner in question, and all others (if any) similarly circumstanced, and because this House, although invited in Committee of the Whole to insert such a clause, refused to do so.

3rd. Because this bill, if it become law, will be the first instance in our Statute Book of the Legislature interfering, in the interval between the hearing and the decision of a criminal case, with the functions of the Judges, and the rights of the prisoner, by dictating to the Judges what judgment shall be pronounced, and compelling them to decide against a prisoner, and is of the most dangerous consequence as a precedent in future for a like interference with, and obstruction of, the due course of justice, and directly tends to the subversion of all law as understood among British people, by transferring the protection of the rights and liberties of the subject, from the duly constituted tribunals of the country to the passions and prejudices of the individuals for the time being composing the Legislature.

4th. Because the statement made on the part of the Government during the progress of the bill through the House, that the prisoner in question would probably receive a pardon, affords no justification to the Legislature for making liable to penal servitude a man who has committed no crime against the laws of his country, and leaving him to the possible mercy of the Executive on the ground of his innocence.

ROB JOHNSON.

27th September, 1866.

## LAW.

### INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On motions by Mr. Humphery, plans of distribution in the estate of Charles Riches and William Gilchrist were confirmed.

In re Healey v. Mortimer, a motion on rule nisi for the compulsory sequestration of respondent's estate, witnesses and the respondent were examined.—Mr. Dailey appearing for the petitioner, and Mr. Butler for the respondent. The further hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Ebenezer Doust, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Robert Coulter, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of John T. Ayers, a first meeting. No creditor attended.

SURRENDERS.

Malcolm M'Taggart, of Redfern, gentleman. Liabilities £157 0s. 6d. Assets, £15. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Michael Connor, of Sydney, late of Goulburn, gaol warder. Liabilities, £49 5s. 9d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Liddle Sherriff and Robert Downing, of George-street, Sydney, booksellers and stationers, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Joseph Neville, of Bathurst-street, Sydney, commission agent. Liabilities, £570 6s. 1d., of which £150 is secured. Assets, £379 10s. 3d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 5.—At 11: Thomas Cowper, John M'Leod, Jacob Rapp, third. Samuel Davis, single. Joseph Dyer, Jeremiah Canty, second.

### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Birrell, Woods, Day, and Hunt.

Of twenty-two prisoners brought before the Court, four were discharged and three were remanded.

David Davis alias Benjamin was brought before the Bench, by detective Camphin, charged with having feloniously broken into the premises of Isaac S. Solomon, of York-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel. The officer produced a coat and a pair of trousers he received from a pawnbroker named Dunn. Isaac Saul Solomon deposed that he resides in Bourke street, but carries on business in York street; on Saturday afternoon he locked up his business premises as usual, and took the key which he kept in his possession until about 8 o'clock on Monday, when his servant came for it; about 9 he went to the warehouse, and missed a number of coats and trousers which he had left on the counter ready to be sent away; the coat and trousers produced were among the lot, and are worth £2 2s; the missing property is worth £100. Michael Nolan, in the employ of the prosecutor, deposed that on Monday morning he obtained the key of the warehouse from Mr. Solomon, but on trying the lock he found that it was not locked; on entering he saw that a lot of goods had gone, which on Saturday were left on the counter. Henry L. Dunn, of Forbes-street, pawnbroker, deposed that on Monday morning the prisoner pawned to him for 20s. the coat and trousers produced; he said that they belonged to himself, and gave the name of Lee. Detective Finigan deposed that about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, as well as on several previous occasions, he saw prisoner standing near to the prosecutor's premises. Committed for trial. Mr. Carroll, on behalf of prisoner, cross-examined the witnesses.

Archibald Perry was charged with assault and robbery. Charles Leadbeater, of South Head Road, hay and corn dealer, deposed that on Saturday night he engaged a cabman in Pitt-street to take him home; he drove him as far as the Blind Beggar, on the South Head Road, and saying that he had another job, refused to take him farther; he (witness) then got out, and while demurring with the driver about the fare, prisoner came up and knocked him down, took from his pocket seven £5 notes of the Commercial Bank, ten £1 notes of the City Bank, and a sovereign; prisoner then jumped into the cab, and the cabman drove off; prisoner in reply said he could prove that he was the cabman prosecutor engaged to take him home, and that when he had driven as far as the Blind Beggar his spring broke and he could not take him farther; that no scuffle whatever took place, nor was any third person there, and that prosecutor told him on leaving that he was going to look for a woman. Committed for trial.

Edward Drake was committed to take his trial for stealing a horse, cart, and harness, the property of Thomas Smith. Prosecutor deposed that he resides on Bathurst Road, about six miles from Emu Plains; prisoner was in his service, and on last Friday week was sent by him, with the horse and cart, to Emu Plains, to bring certain supplies he needed, and gave him £1 8s. with which to pay for them; he ought to have been back at least by 2 o'clock on that day, but he did not return, and he (witness) did not see him again until now; the property belongs to witness, and is worth £20. John Powell, of Ashfield, dairyman, deposed that on Tuesday last week prisoner came to him with the horse, cart and harness, now in the Police courtyard, and which Smith has identified as his property; prisoner said that they belonged to him, and offered to sell the lot for £14; witness declined to buy, and prisoner asked to be allowed to leave them for a short time on his (witness's) premises; witness suspected that something about them was wrong, and gave information to the police, who apprehended the prisoner on suspicion of stealing. Committed for trial.

Hermann Linzinck was charged with having cut and maimed Ellen his wife. Ellen Linzinck deposed that she had known the prisoner nine days; on Tuesday she made affidavit before Captain M'Lerie that no obstacle exists to her marriage, and about 10 o'clock last night she accompanied prisoner somewhere—she at first said to Dr. Lang's, then to a place near the water, and finally that it was so dark that she could not say what place—where, after waiting nearly a couple of hours for the officiating minister, they were married; they returned in the cab to their lodging, and soon after arrival her husband and the keeper of the lodging-house had words, and the latter ordered her husband out of the house; her husband wanted her to accompany him, but she refused to leave the house and went to bed; he came to the room, and she refused to admit him—she was afraid of him—and told him to come in the morning; some time afterward he got into the room by climbing over the partition, and having a knife in one hand while with the other he held her head, he said "If I thought you did not love me I would stab you, and then stab myself;" she was alarmed, and screamed, and in attempting to lay hold of the knife cut her finger; her screams alarmed the house, a constable was sent for, and somebody gave her husband into custody; he has been drinking lately, and yesterday drank a good deal. The man seemed to be still suffering from drink, and he was remanded to gaol, with a recommendation for medical treatment until Tuesday.

Edward Bulley was brought up before the Bench as a person of unsound mind requiring protection. A gentleman named Shaw found him this morning in the bush near Canterbury, in a state of complete nudity. It appears that he has been drinking to excess. He was ordered to be imprisoned seven days for medical treatment, on failure to give sureties for good behaviour.

Elizabeth M'Clusky was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, as an idle and disorderly person, failing to show that she has lawful means of subsistence.

Five persons were fined 5s. each, for having been found drunk in the streets, and one was fined 20s. for being disorderly as well as drunk; two were fined 10s. each for riotous behaviour; and one was fined 20s. for using indecent language in a public place.

On the summons paper were thirty-three cases, of which number fifteen were not prosecuted, one was dismissed, and another was postponed. John King appeared to answer an information by Richard Seymour, inspector of nuisances, for having, on Saturday night last, at a place used by him for the sale of meat—a stall in the Haymarket—a quantity of meat unfit for the food of man, such meat not being, as required by law, either separated from other meat or ticketed as unfit for food. The meat in question was on Monday brought before the Police Magistrate and Mr. Spence, and by them was condemned to be destroyed. The defendant was sentenced to pay a penalty of £10, or to be imprisoned three months. The City Solicitor conducted the prosecution. Two drapers were fined 10s. each, and another was fined 5s., for obstructing the thoroughfare by exposing their goods over the footway. Nine persons were fined 10s. for breaches of the Hackney Carriage By-laws. Thomas Wright was fined 40s. on conviction of having used words ("drunken [illegible]") calculated to cause a breach of the peace. In King v. Firman, for the illegal detention of two horse collars, and Phillips v. Davis, a suit for wages, orders were made against the defendants.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Pemell, G. Hill, and E. Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

### WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Hill and Mr. S. H. Pearce.

Thomas Connelly, for drunkenness in Argyle-street, was fined 10s. or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. A similar penalty was inflicted upon John Sullivan, for drunkenness on the South Head Road.

Frederick Winch was fined 20s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment, for using indecent language within the hearing of persons passing on the South Head Road.

John Quinn and George Summerfield, against whom there were two charges of stealing, and Edward Nesmyth, charged with violently assaulting Michael Ryan, were remanded for a week.

George Booth, licensee of the Victoria Hotel, Riley-street, was fined 20s. with costs for allowing cards to be played in his house on the morning of Sunday the 23rd ultimo.

## LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales was held last evening in the Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street. Mr. Edward Byrne occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following report, read by the secretary, was, on the motion of Mr. RILEY, seconded by Mr. LONGFORD, unanimously adopted:—

The committee beg to report that since our last quarterly meeting, although there has been a great laxity in the members paying up their subscriptions, the association is in a better state with respect to the funds. The balance-sheet last quarter showed that the amount then in hand was £66 6s. 7d., but the expenses of the banquet, &c., had not been deducted from that amount; however, after all the banquet expenses, secretary's salary up to the end of this quarter, advertisements, &c., have all been paid, the amount now to the credit of the association is £83 1s. 4d., and a great number of members have not yet paid up their subscriptions, but the committee hope that at the end of the next quarter the association will have a very good amount to its credit in the bank.

The committee would now beg to state that out of the names of those who were elected at the last general meeting as a committee for the ensuing year, the following selection has been made, viz.:—Mr. E. Byrne, chairman; Mr. F. Riley, vice-chairman; Mr. Perry, treasurer. And the secretary's salary, in consequence of the increased work, has been raised £5 per annum.

The committee would also state that during the past quarter they have formed several deputations to wait upon the Ministers with reference to the petition which is now before the House of Assembly. Mr. Eagar has been seen upon several occasions; and, lastly, the Premier, Mr. Martin.

A deputation from the members of this association, consisting of the chairman (Mr. Edward Byrne), Messrs. Perry, Riley, Kelly, Creed, Hourigan, and M'Master, had an interview, by appointment, with the hon. the Premier on Friday last. The deputation having been introduced, were received most courteously by Mr. Martin. The petition of the [illegible] chairman, Mr. Kelly, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 6th of March last, praying for certain amendments in the Licensed Victuallers Act, 25 Victoria, No. 14, was laid before the hon gentleman, who, with the deputation, carefully went through its different stipulations. The alterations in the Act suggested in this petition were, that the third clause should be amended so as to compel persons selling ginger beer, soda water, lemonade, &c., to take out a license as was the case under the previous Act, 13th Victoria, No. 49; that the 29th clause should be amended, so that publicans who might take out licenses for bagatelle or billiard tables should only pay for the license from the time of taking out to the end of the current year, and to allow such licenses to be transferred in case of the sale of their licensed houses; that the 30th clause of the Act should be more clearly defined, and that the 32nd and 37th clauses, compelling innkeepers to keep a lamp burning over their doors, and preventing them from suing for liquors sold by them in less quantities than two gallons, should be repealed altogether; and also that the forty-third clause of the Act should more clearly set forth under what circumstances police officers may enter licensed houses for the suppression of disturbances or disorders occurring therein; and likewise, that in any amended bill which might be brought before Parliament, a clause should be added for the payment of a license fee by clubs and establishments of a similar kind. Mr. Martin listened attentively to the arguments addressed by various members of the deputation, and observed that he was fully alive to the restrictions under which the publicans laboured, and was desirous that, as far as possible, they should be removed. He agreed with most of the suggestions contained in the petition, but thought it unlikely that any measure would be passed for compelling clubs to take out a license. If it were possible, he would endeavour to have a bill for the amendment of the present Act ready for introduction during the new sitting session, but in the present state of public business he could make no positive promise on the subject. The deputation thanked the Premier for his courtesy and attention to their statements, and the interview terminated.

The committee have regularly every month held their meeting, and performed whatever business was necessary for the benefit of the association, and they would most respectfully remind members that it is most probable that during this present session of Parliament they may derive a great benefit from the exertions of the association, and those members who are now in arrear would save a great deal of time and trouble both to the secretary and committee, if they would only pay up their subscriptions immediately; by doing so it would give the committee, who have the whole of the work to do, more confidence, and stimulate them in their exertions for the benefit of the association.

The committee have also to report that the Hon. E. C. Weekes, during the last quarter, gave a most interesting lecture on the benefits derived from the Licensed Victuallers' Association in England, and quoted from a number of books, which, when received, will be most useful to the association, Mr. Weekes having promised to forward them to the chairman of the association.

The foregoing is a summary of the doings of the committee for the past quarter, and they trust it will meet with the approval of the members generally.

EDWARD BYRNE, Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr. M'MASTER, and carried—"That the sum of £80 be placed in the Savings' Bank to the credit of the association, in the name of three trustees, namely, Mr. E. Byrne, chairman; Mr. F. Riley, vice-chairman; and Mr. J. Perry, treasurer.

The resignation of Mr. C. Higgins, as one of the committee, on account of illness, was accepted,

A proposition to the effect that the names of those gentlemen not paying up their arrears and subscriptions before the first of January next be erased from the books, was carried.

Messrs. Alfred Bradford and Henry Drake were elected to serve on the committee.

The business of the meeting being concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the School of Arts. There was a very numerous attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Henderson.

The "Horticultural Magazine" for October was laid upon the table. It contains the transactions of the society for the past month, calendar of operations, original articles on subjects interesting to horticulturists, correspondence, and a large amount of useful information. In addition to the two illustrations belonging to the number, the two illustrations which were unavoidably omitted in the September number are given.

The names of the following gentlemen were added to the list of members:—Messrs. C. Smith, M. Chapman, M. Rothery, and — Carrol.

The SECRETARY, Mr. J. Gelding, stated that, in according with instructions, a tent for the use of the society had been ordered, and would be ready for the Spring Exhibition, which will be held in the lower Botanic Gardens on the last day of the present and the first day of the next month.

Mr. HALL stated that he had seen a loquat-tree growing at Macquarie Grove, near Camden, and which, he had been informed by a late tenant, produced fruit not only excellent in quality, very large in size, but, what may be considered very remarkable, contained no kernel; all that could be found was a small piece of skin in the centre of the fruit, where the kernels were generally situated. As the great quantity of kernel usually found in the loquat has formed one great objection to it, it was thought by many members that it was very desirable to obtain cuttings of the tree, that it may not only be extended through the colony, but also with a view to its improvement, if possible. Mr. Hall stated that he was unacquainted with the present proprietor, but thought there would be no difficulty in getting cuttings. He was told that the tree was not less than thirty years old, and grew over the kitchen belonging to the house.

Mr. WOOFF read a paper on the cultivation of the Anthurium Scherzerianum; and Mr. William Stephens read the first portion of a paper on the propagation and pruning of the vine, and promised to read the second portion of it at their next meeting.

EXHIBITS.

The exhibits were unusually numerous and beautiful; the following is a list of them, together with the names of the exhibitors:—

Mr. Joseph Graham exhibited Russellia juncea fushcia syringaflora, Raphiolepis indica, Photenia serrulata, Geranium negro, and a unique and unnamed Gladiolus, and Rose Auguste Mouchelet.

Mr. Saxby, market gardener and florist, of Botany, exhibited a fine collection of Ranunculuses, Anemones, Pansies, Dianthus, double and single Petunias, and Rose Victor Trouillard. These exhibits were highly spoken of as first-class.

Mr. Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort, exhibited Borago officinalis, Franciscea eximia, Inga pulcherrima, Burchellia capensis, Cantua pyrifolia, Strelitzia augusta, Antoceema spe, and samples of the true West Indian lime. Mr. Mortimore stated that the Borago was much used in England as bee food.

Mr. James Johns, gardener to Mr. J. D. Maclean, exhibited two species of Tritonia, double Wallflowers, leafed Stocks (Brompton) and some varieties of Ranunculus Asiaticus.

Mr. Samuel Kippax exhibited three varieties of seedling Verbenas, one of which, a perfect white, was considered an acquisition.

Mr. Samuel Johnstone, gardener to Mr. A. Masafee, exhibited five branches of Boganvillia splendens, and B. spectabilis, a pot of Cyclamens, Geranium unique, and double white Flowering Pea.

Mr. Vernon, gardener to Mr. F. Tooth, exhibited a specimen of Lettuce. The ground it was grown in was manured with malt dust, which Mr. Vernon considered an excellent manure for lettuce.

Mr. Benjamin Cocks exhibited four single scarlet French poppies, Pelargonium, Bronte Beauty, Verbenas Annie, Landsborough, and a very good puce-coloured variety; Pelargonium Columbine, a seeded specimen of Bignonia Lindleyana; the seed-pod of the Bignonia was a curiosity in its way, it having its epidermis covered with thorns. He also exhibited a specimen of Pittosporum tobira.

Mr. Charles Fraser exhibited, per Mr. Francis, of Port Macquarie, some samples of sugarcanes—the specimens were about eight feet high. It was stated that the canes exhibited were eighteen months old. Mr. Francis also successfully grows grapes, and prefers the Isabella to every kind.

Messrs. J. and W. Gelding exhibited a general collection of Geranium unique, Pelagonium, Madam Heine, Admirable, and two seedlings, one of which, a dark one, was considered first-class; Fushia—Sir Colin Campbell, F. Souvenir de Chiswick; Cantua pyrifolia, Spiræa corymbosa, Tritonia coccinia, Forsythia vividissima, double-flowering peach, Mimulus eureka, Aquilegia Skinnerii, Cytisus elegans, Weigela rosea, yellow Banksian rose, Hibernian spe, Anemones, and double Petunias.

Mr. Wooff, gardener to Mr. Henry Prince, exhibited a collection of plants suitable for making hedges, viz., Olea Europea, Tecoma occidentalis, Myrtus communes, Buxus sempervirens, Fuchsia gracilis, Rosmarinus officinalis, Cæsalpinia sappho, Gleditsia horrida, Robinia pseudo acacia, Duranta plumeri and Anthurium Schertzerianum.

Mr. Fowler, potter, of Camperdown, exhibited some samples of ornamental glazed garden tiles. The samples were well got up, and very ornamental.

Mr. Robert Fitzgerald exhibited specimens of Pittosporum rubiginosum, and a very pretty crimson coloured flowered Hibiscus. The Pittosporum has the peculiarity of exhaling its perfume during night time only.

A collection of artificial apples and pears were sent by the Secretary of the International Exhibition for naming. A sub-committee was formed, and the whole of them were named by them, with the exception of two pears.

Mr. Piper, gardener to Mr. H. Moore, exhibited an exceedingly good collection of pansies; some dwarf hybridized stocks, admirably suited for bedding out; Brompton ditto, Linum grandiflorum, Himmerus grandiflora, Anagallis grandiflora superba. The above are very suitable for bedding out purposes.

Mr. Robert Stephen, of Surry Hills, exhibited several varieties of Auriculus. These he considered are more easy to grow than was generally imagined; the compost he used was rotten leaf mould.

Mr. T. S. Glaister exhibited a photograph of Arum dranunculus, the original of which was too faded for inspection. The plant was considered one of the curiosities of vegetation. Mr. Glaister also showed some good antirrhinums, and double petunias.

Mr. Parcel, gardener to Mr. J. R. Young, exhibited a spike of double wallflower, grown on poor land. Mr. Parcel also showed a seedling Amaryllis, crimson and white.

Mrs. Pollack, a Zonal geranium. The leaves are banded with a bright gold colour, and no doubt it is the best variety extant.

Mr. Seymour, of Hunter's Hill, exhibited a collection of native flowers, partly brought for naming, and partly to induce a love for them. Mr. Seymour also showed a very good light coloured fancy Pelargonium, some seedling Zouave geraniums, a good large flowering Pelargonium, and a collection of flowering bulbs.

Mr. Purchase, of Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, exhibited Clianthus Dampieri. It was stated that the plant has 130 heads of flowers on it, and its general appearance was magnificent.

Mr. Robert Henderson, of Camellia Grove Nursery, Newtown, exhibited the following varieties of Polyanthus: Parsons Alexander, the Queen, Perfection, Beauty, Rosy gem, Bertha, Hero, General Lee, Dorrit, and Montil (all seedlings of 1866). Pelargoniums:—Napoleon, French spotted; Negro, fancy; Perfection, fancy; and Bride, fancy, raised from seed received from the Horticultural Society. He also exhibited Geraniums (Lady Darling and salmon), Wegelia rosea, Diplopapus fruticosa, double flowering cherry (white), Gladiolus (Duchess of Wellington), and Sinaria splendida.

Votes of thanks were given to the readers of the papers, to the exhibitors, and to the chairman, and the meeting closed.

## INSPECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE following is a copy of the Bill introduced on Wednesday by Mr. Parkes to make provision for the inspection of hospitals and other institutions aided from the public revenue.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary in certain cases in which sums of money are granted by Parliament in aid of hospitals and other public institutions to make provision for insuring the proper application of such grants to the purposes intended. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Inspectors of Public Charities may be appointed.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to appoint an Inspector of Public Charities the duty of which officer under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary for the time being shall be to visit and inspect all hospitals infirmaries orphan schools and charitable institutions which are wholly or in part supported by grants from the public revenue and to conduct inquiries and examinations in respect to the management of the same provided that all such visits inspections inquiries and examinations shall have reference and be directed solely to the proper appropriation of the public grants in aid and the efficient conduct of such institutions.

Powers of Inspector may be exercised by the Colonial Secretary.

2. It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to perform any of the duties and exercise any of the powers of visitation inspection and inquiry by this Act conferred upon the Inspector of Public Charities.

Public institutions to be subject to inspection.

3. Every public institution that receives aid from the public revenue shall at all times submit to the inspection and examination of the Government as provided for in the preceding sections of this Act or by any special Board or Commission of Inquiry duly appointed. And any director trustee superintendent master or officer of such institution or any other person resisting the inspection and inquiry so authorised by wilfully refusing admission to premises withholding books or accounts when applied for or by any other act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of ten pounds.

4. The inspector of public charities or other person performing the duties of inspection as prescribed by the provisions of this Act shall before the thirty-first day of January in each year lay before the Governor and Executive Council a detailed report on the condition and working of the several public institutions aforesaid and copies of all such reports shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Persons may be appointed to inspect educational institutions.

5. The Colonial Secretary for the time being may appoint any magistrate or other person resident in any place where a Mechanics' Institution School of Arts Public Library Literary Society or other similar institution is established with aid from the public revenue to visit inspect and report upon the state and working of such institution and the person so appointed shall have as to such institution possess all the powers of inspection and inquiry conferred by the provisions of this Act on the inspector of Public Charities.

Penalties how recoverable and how appropriated.

6. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

Commencement of Act.

7. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Short title.

8. This Act shall be styled and may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Institutions Inspection Act of 1866."

## HARBOUR DEFENCES.

THE following correspondence has been laid on the table of the House:—

No 1.—The Colonial Secretary to the Colonial Agent in London.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st August, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will make application to the War Department, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, for the guns described below, viz.:—

Fifteen cast-iron naval guns, known as No. 2, 68-pounders
One one hundred and fifty-pounder Armstrong, rifled shunt
One three hundred-pounder ditto ditto
One six hundred-pounder ditto ditto.

2. With the guns you will be pleased to send also carriages, slices, and accessories of every description, such as, upon the best information which you can procure, you may be advised should accompany them.

A proper supply of ammunition should also be sent with them.

3. In arranging the details of this requisition, I am authorised to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, R.E., now in England, will be glad to give you any assistance. General Sir Duncan Cameron, now on his way home from New Zealand, has also permitted me to say that, if requested, he will be happy to co-operate with you in endeavouring to obtain the most satisfactory fulfilment of the requisition.

4. It is the desire of this Government that these guns, &c., should be dispatched as speedily as possible, and that the 68-pounder guns be not detained until the others can be forwarded.

5. The Treasurer will send you by this mail a letter of credit upon the Oriental Bank for £13,000, which it is estimated will cover the cost of the articles ordered.

6. His Excellency Sir John Young will send a copy of this requisition to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in terms of the circular despatches, dated 1st April, 1862, and 30th July, 1864.

7. A copy of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the last session upon the defences of the colony, will also be transmitted to you by this mail, for your information.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

No 2.—The Colonial Agent to the Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Agency,
36, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 15th March, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of the letter which, on the 1st instant, I addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, together with one of that which I have received in reply.

2. I made this application, having become aware that the question of torpedoes, for offence and defence against ships, was occupying the serious attention of naval and military men, and that there was a committee appointed by the War Department engaged on an inquiry into the subject.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

[Enclosures.]

"The Colonial Agent to the Secretary of State for War,
"New South Wales Agency,
"36, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 1st March, 1866.

"My Lord,—Learning that there is a committee of officers inquiring into the application of submarine mines (torpedoes), and having reference to duties in connection with the defence of the port and harbour of Sydney, with which, as Agent of the Government of New South Wales, I have been charged, I do myself the honour to request that I may be furnished, for the information of that Government, with the result of the labours of the committee, and with such detailed information on the subject as may be rendered useful and available for the defence of Port Jackson.

"2. In making this application, I beg it to be understood that I shall regard any information afforded as strictly confidential, and to be confined to the Colonial Government alone.

"I have, &c.,
"W. C. MAYNE,
"Agent for the Colony of New South Wales."

"War Office, 9th March, 1866.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting to be furnished, for the information of the local Government of New South Wales, with particulars respecting the application of torpedoes, and to acquaint you in reply, that so soon as Lord Hartington is in a position to furnish precise information on the subject, it shall be supplied.

"I have, &c.,
"DUFFERIN."

No. 3.—The Colonial Agent to the Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Agency,
(No. 18.) 36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
3rd April, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose for your information, and having reference to the subject of my letter No. 11, by the mail of November last, an extract from the *Times* newspaper of the 28th ultimo.

2. I would draw your particular attention to the parts of that extract which I have underlined, and would urge their being considered in connection with the information respecting the gun lined on Major Palliser's principle, which is given in the report of the Ordnance Select Committee, enclosure No. 10 of my letter of November last. The colony cannot expect to obtain from the Elswick Works a more carefully constructed and enduring gun than that supplied to the Imperial Government, and which gave way, casing as well as tube, at the 54th round.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

Extract from the *Times*, above referred to.

"Information was yesterday received at Woolwich by the authorities of the Royal Arsenal, announcing that the 600-pounder 22-ton gun, recently supplied by the Elswick Ordnance Company, had burst at about the 54th round, during the experimental firing at Shoeburyness on the previous afternoon. The gun, on its arrival at Woolwich, was subjected to a most severe proof test at the Woolwich butt, and was formally received and taken over by the Government at a cost, it is stated, approaching £4000. It was subsequently transported to Shoeburyness, and was fired four rounds, with charges of 100 lbs. of powder, and steel shot weighing 600 lbs. each, against the "Hercules" target, with the success already known. Preparations were afterwards entered into for a course of firing with increasing charges, as the gun was considered capable of withstanding any reasonable amount of concussion, *having been built up under the supervision of Sir William Armstrong, with peculiar care and attention*. The result made known yesterday of the injury to the gun has created much speculation and discussion as to the future mode to be adopted in the manufacture of our heavy ordnance. The course of experiments with the heavy gun at Shoeburyness commenced with firing charges of 70 lbs. of powder, and shot exceeding 600 lbs. weight each, some few having been expended in obtaining the desired range. As above stated, after the 54th round a rent was discovered longitudinally through the chase of the gun, *the tube as well as the outer casing having given way*, and the experiments were at end."

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN shewing the estimated population of the colony of New South Wales, on the 30th June, 1866:—

| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births, during half-year ended 30th June, 1866 ... | 4311 | 3962 | 8273 | | | |
| Arrivals by sea ... | 9085* | 3024 | 12,109 | 13,396 | 6,986 | 20,382 |
| Deaths ... | 2442 | 1652 | 4094 | | | |
| Departures by sea | 5921† | 2062 | 7983 | 8,363 | 3,714 | 12,077 |
| Increase during half-year ... | | | | 5,033 | 3,272 | 8,305 |
| Estimated population on 31st December, 1865 ... | | | | 227,201 | 184,189 | 411,390 |
| Estimated population on 30th June, 1866 | | | | 232,234 | 187,461 | 419,695 |

Returns from Moama for June quarter, and those from Tenterfield for month of June, not received.

* Includes 14 Chinese. † Includes 360 Chinese.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.
Registrar-General's Office, 26th September, 1866.

## WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 3RD.—Now that the summer weather has fairly set in, and there have already been indications of a very dry and warm season, two or three of our assiduous business men, anxious for their own comfort and that of their neighbours, started and successfully persevered in raising subscriptions for the watering of our principal thoroughfare. This laudable undertaking is now being carried on, and arrangements have been made to continue it throughout the summer at an expense of £3 per week. When we consider the inconvenience created by the dust and heat of last summer, it is easy to appreciate the privilege of keeping the street damp, and so preventing all annoyance from dusty storms so often raised by fierce gales, and aggravated by the intensity of our summer temperature. Now we can traverse the greater part of George-street in the hottest of the day with comparative comfort, and not as heretofore be subjected to something like a partial suffocation or the endangering of one's eyesight by coming in contact with clouds of dust. Indeed, the watering of the street would seem one of the greatest luxuries that could be bestowed upon the inhabitants of this much neglected township. It is, however, a matter for regret that the operations of the watering apparatus cannot at present be extended to other parts of the town.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—It still continues very dry, and the farmers, one and all, are wishing for some good heavy showers. The rust is spreading through the wheat crops very rapidly, and threatens to destroy them. In some parts the wheat is being cut down for feed for the cattle and horses. It is a sad case, indeed, when the farmers have to resort to this expedient of turning their crops to any account, as well as for the people generally. Finer looking crops were never seen in the district; indeed it seems almost vain to hope for a successful season, and but folly to boast of the prospects of a harvest.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.—An inquiry was held at the Union Inn, Richmond, on Sunday last, before Mr. Ascough, J.P., touching the death of a man named William M'Manus. William Cornish deposed: About a quarter to 6 this morning I saw M'Manus lying by the side of my master's house (the Union Inn); he was quite dead; I reported the matter to constable Tiernan. Maria Tumeth, wife of William Tumeth, of Richmond, shoemaker, deposed: I know the deceased; he was hired by my husband about a month ago, and was in his employment till last night; he left my husband's premises about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, after which I never again saw him alive. He was quite sober when he left, but generally was a man of dissipated habits. Henry Hort Brown, a duly qualified medical practitioner, certified that he had examined the body of deceased, and from the appearances manifested, was of opinion that the immediate cause of death was excessive intemperance acting upon a weak and diseased constitution.

UPS AND DOWNS.—The Rev. Thomas Smith, of St. Barnabas's, Sydney, delivered his lecture on this subject on Monday evening last, in the hall of the School of Arts, in aid of funds for the erection of a parsonage at Rouse Hill. The Rev. C. F. Garnsey occupied the chair. As a lengthy notice of this much admired lecture has already been given in the public prints, it is unnecessary here to make any comments. The hall was well filled by a highly respectable audience, who seemed delighted beyond measure with the eloquence of Mr. Smith. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Smith, who pleasingly expressed his willingness to re-deliver his lecture, or give another, at some future time.

WINDSOR GAOL.—It is with pleasure we notice the fact of Divine Service being held in this establishment for the past month or so. The want of some religious ministration had occasionally been complained of by the prisoners, and it is highly gratifying that the neglect no longer remains. The Rev. C. F. Garnsey visits the gaol regularly, and holds service therein every Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Hallinan also visits, and the prisoners seem much pleased at the clerical instruction thus tendered.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Tuesday, October 2. Before Mr. District Judge Dowling; Mr. Foster being Crown Prosecutor. James Farlow was indicted for stealing four geese, the property of Thomas Bayley, on the 29th June last. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Walker, and found not guilty. William Waugh was indicted for having, on the 1st May, 1861, stolen a horse, the property of Adam Clark, since deceased. The prisoner was defended by Mr. E. Thompson, and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Parramatta gaol.

DISTRICT COURT.—Wednesday, October 3rd. Before Mr. District Judge Dowling and a jury. There were only forty cases, the two following being the most interesting. Scarvell v. Rowlhorn: This was an action brought to recover £200 damages for an assault and false imprisonment. The defendant pleaded justification and not guilty. The plaintiff was a bank accountant in Windsor, but residing at Killarney—two miles out of town, and was in the habit of riding in to business and out again daily. The defendant was toll-keeper at the Fitzroy Bridge, Windsor. It appeared that on the previous Tuesday the plaintiff had paid the toll in advance for a week, and on Thursday, the 19th July last, he was returning home about half-past 11 at night on horseback. On coming up to the toll-gate he found it shut and fastened with a chain and lock. Without calling out to anyone to open it, he got off his horse, gave the gate a pull and a push when the lock gave way and the gate opened. He then remounted his horse and was riding away, but had only proceeded a few yards when two policemen made their appearance. He then heard the defendant call out "Mr. Scarvell I give you in charge for breaking the chain of the toll-bar." The policemen accordingly took him into custody; brought him to the lockup, where he was incarcerated for about half-an-hour, till the gaoler procured a friend of plaintiff who bailed him out. He appeared before the Windsor Bench on the following Saturday to answer a charge of maliciously breaking the chain of the toll-bar. The case was heard and dismissed. On cross-examination the plaintiff admitted that he had broken the lock several times before, having been annoyed by being kept waiting. Mr. Brown conducted the case for the plaintiff, and argued that, under the Toll Act, the gate had no right to be shut and locked; that the tollkeeper was bound to be in attendance day and night; and the plaintiff, having paid the toll, ought not to have been obstructed. Mr. Roberts, for the defendant, contended, on the contrary, that the Act not actually prohibiting the shutting of the gate, the tollkeeper was at liberty to shut it late at night if he thought proper, and was not to be kept out of bed to suit the convenience of late passengers; and in the present case there was an absence of malice, the defendant having acted under the supposition that he had a right to close the gate, considering that the lock had been broken repeatedly before. Furthermore, that under the Malicious Injuries to Property Act the defendant was justified in giving the plaintiff into custody. His Honor took the same view of the law of the case as that of the plaintiff's advocate, and left the question of damages to the jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £5. Maskey v. Ryan.—This was an action for defamation and false imprisonment, damages being laid at £30. The plaintiff was a farmer, and the defendant an innkeeper, both residing at Wilberforce. It seemed that the plaintiff owed the defendant about £2, and on the evening of the 26th of June last he called at defendant's, and gave him a £5 note in payment; defendant returned him £3 in change, and then went out to his stable. On coming in again he missed the £5 note, and immediately accused the plaintiff of taking it; plaintiff denied that he had done so, and went home. He had not been long there before a policeman called on him, questioned him about the £5 note, and requested him to accompany him to Ryan's to explain the matter. He did so. The defendant distinctly accused the plaintiff of having robbed him of the £5, but said he could not swear to the note. There were several persons in the public-house when the defendant made this charge. The policeman requested both parties to go with him to the senior sergeant in Windsor, which they did; the sergeant made some inquiry into the matter, and plaintiff satisfactorily accounted for the money in his possession. The defendant then declined to give the plaintiff into custody, so he went away. As the policeman would not swear that he actually arrested the plaintiff, the second count was abandoned, and plaintiff's attorney asked for damages for the slander. The Judge found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £10 10s. Mr. Walker conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Thompson that for the defendant.

## VICTORIA.

THE City of Melbourne steamer brings two days' later papers from Melbourne, her dates being to Monday the 1st instant.

The *Argus* of Monday remarks:—The three commissioners whom the Riverine people have charged with the project of a railway from Echuca to Deniliquin, have taken their departure for Sydney. They will give evidence before the Legislative Committee, already appointed, of the necessity for such a work, and the undoubted advantages which would accrue from it; and they will be in a position to urge upon the New South Wales Government the justice and wisdom of attention in this way to the wants of those important outlying districts of the colony. Nor are difficulties to be anticipated. If a money grant were asked for it might be an obstacle perhaps, at the present moment, but no such application is said to be contemplated. The assistance expected is, we believe, certain grants of land to help the formation of the line, and that will involve no strain on the exchequer. Nor is any adverse feeling to be presumed because the proposed railway would be a continuation of the Victorian, and would render the intercourse of Riverina with her marine outlet, Melbourne, all the more commodious and satisfactory. At the time of the Riverine agitation, or of the intercolonial dispute about border customs, an unfavourable spirit might possibly manifest itself on any such question; not very reasonably, indeed, but still not quite unnaturally. A proper neighbourly understanding has, however, been restored. Quarrels, which though inconsistent with common sense will arise in the relations of communities as well as of individuals, have happily passed away, and the promoters of this railway scheme may no doubt justly reckon, as they do, on the cordial co-operation of their Government. It is by such works, meeting their natural requirements, that the loyalty of those central provinces would be effectually secured to New South Wales. Riverine disaffection was no matter of sentiment or instinct, like that which is dividing so many realms of the old world at the present moment, and which, grounded on differences of race, language, and national character, seems to leave no alternative between separation and continued discord. In this case, it was due to mere material causes, which the intelligence and justice of rulers can always prevent from becoming sources of angry differences. The geographical barrier of the Blue Mountains is not like an ethnological barrier, and there is no reason why the inner provinces of New South Wales should not continue throughout the future an integral portion of the colony if their wants are as fairly looked after in the capital as those of the seaboard.

The same paper states that the works at the Exhibition-building are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but it is now quite evident that if the determination to open the Exhibition on the 11th instant, is persisted in, the entire structure will not be completed for the inaugural ceremony. Neither the energy of the secretary (Mr. Knight), nor the activity of the contractors, can achieve impossibilities. As we intimated some days ago, the demand for space has become so great that the commissioners have resolved to erect an iron "annexe" immediately behind the main hall. This work has not yet been commenced. Indeed, on Saturday the ground was scarcely cleared for operations; so that it is impossible that it can be completed by the date at present fixed for the opening. This "annexe" will be chiefly occupied by the bulkier articles, and it will form no unimportant division of the Exhibition.

Not less than some 3000 or 4000 persons assembled on Sunday (says the *Argus*) to join in the funeral procession which accompanied the remains of Charles Jardine Don to the grave. The occasion was made remarkable both by the presence of those who, if the stump-orators of the day are to be believed, are destitute of proper sympathy with the working classes, and by the notable absence of those who might have been expected to be present. The funeral service, which was held after the Presbyterian fashion, took place at the United Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Napier and Gertrude streets, Fitzroy. When it began, the coffin had been brought to the church, and placed opposite the pulpit, which was draped in black. The Rev. R. Hamilton conducted the few customary devotional exercises, and delivered an address, in which he dwelt slightly on Mr. Don's career in life, and stated that for many weeks past the theoretical unbeliefs which had characterised his later years had given way to an humble and devout Christian faith, his death being edifying and peaceful.

In Chambers, on the 27th ultimo, before Mr. Justice Williams, two applications were heard in re Evans and another v. the Queen—a railway action against the Government. The first action involves an amount of about £150,000. Another action—Cornish and another v. the Queen—is impending, involving a still larger amount.

The *Grenville Advocate* refers to the occurrence, the other day, of an accident to a tradesman in Smythesdale, that went near to depriving him of his eye-sight. A strange dog had chased his cat, who took refuge under the flooring of the house. Hearing an unusual noise beneath his feet, the good man stepped out, and stooping down, proceeded to examine under the floor. Apparently puss was too much alarmed to recognise the head of her master in the bushy crop of black hair that covered his face and head, and supposing that it was her late enemy, or some other dog, she made a furious onslaught upon the hirsute appendages that were invading her retreat, and somewhat severely lacerated her master's face, at the same time injuring the iris of one of his eyes.

SHARP SHOOTING.—Mr. Fenton, of Ravenswood, the other day, made some good shooting with an American breech-loading rifle. A couple of eaglehawks were perched on the limb of a gum-tree, about two hundred yards distant, when Mr. Fenton fired at one and knocked him over. The other bird rose on the wing when Mr. Fenton, discharging a second shot, brought him also to earth. In both cases a single bullet was used.—*Bendigo Advertiser*, September 26.

THE WORKING OF THE VICTORIAN LAND ACT.—Some idea of how Mr. Grant's Land Act operates may be gathered from the following, which we take from the *Talbot Leader*:—Last year a family selected amongst them about 780 adjoining acres, not a thousand miles from Talbot, and as the land promised to prove rich in grass, the head of the family decided on applying it to grazing purposes. Accordingly, after fencing one-half, he purchased and placed on the land 500 sheep, and the wet weather soon afterwards setting in, the 780 acres are now covered with a beautiful crop of grass. Up to the present time the ewes have yielded 363 lambs, and one hundred more have yet to drop to complete the family's lambing season. With a common immediately available, and 780 acres forming a basis for their operations, this family promises to become wealthy in a few years. An increase of 90 per cent., which it is expected the total will show in a few months, is a very promising beginning, besides proof of the facilities for acquiring wealth, which grazing operations offer. Only two persons are needed on the "run," and one of these finds ample time to make general improvements on the property.

## SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday evening, the 1st instant. Members present—Councillors Booth, Broderick, Elliott, Mansfield, Perdriau, Robinson, and Woolnough. A letter from the chairman, Mr. Walter Church, addressed to the council clerk, was read, tendering his resignation as councillor for the East Ward, and requesting that the same might be laid before the council at its first sitting. The resignation having been accepted, the clerk read the 42nd section of the Municipalities Act of 1858, referring to the appointment of a chairman under an extraordinary vacancy; whereupon it was moved by councillor Elliott, seconded by councillor Broderick, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Councillor Mansfield be elected chairman for the remainder of the current municipal year. The chairman having accepted the office, the declaration required by the Act was made and subscribed before Mr. G. R. Elliott, J.P. The newly elected chairman then took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 29th September, was read, stating that in compliance with the request of the council, a notice had been inserted in the *Government Gazette* (25th September), extending the provisions of the Cattle Driving Act, 16th Victoria, No. 23, to the municipality of Balmain. Councillor Elliott presented a petition signed by seven residents and landowners in the vicinity of Snail's Bay, objecting to the proposed formation of a portion of Wharf Road, as it would materially injure their properties. Petition received, and referred to the committee of works. Councillor Elliott presented a petition signed by fifty-one ratepayers for an increase of the wages of six shillings per diem to the labourers employed on the works of the municipal council of Balmain. Petition received. The committee of works brought up a report stating—1. That during the past two weeks various accounts amounting to £164 14s. 6d. had been certified by them and submitted to the finance committee. 2. Referring to a petition respecting the nuisance arising from a drain or sewer at the corner of Cooper and Darling streets, and stating that instructions had been given to the surveyor to have a trap fixed at the lower end of the drain so as to abate the nuisance by stopping the current of air. 3. That Messrs. Peter Brady and William Tedger, whose tender for the formation, &c., of Reynold's-street was accepted on the 17th September, declined to sign the contract; and that with the consent of the chairman they had arranged with Mr. James Storm (whose tender was the next lowest) to carry out the work. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since the last meeting of council, sundry accounts amounting to £166 15s. 6d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation and recommending payment for certain day labour work, £25 17s. 6d. Motions, pursuant to notice. In the absence of councillor Gray, councillor Perdriau moved,—"That the unpaid accounts brought up this day, and certified correct by the finance committee, be paid." Put and carried. Councillor Mansfield being in the chair, councillor Elliott moved the following resolution in his (councillor Mansfield's) name. 1st,—"That all drains or sewers now opened into any part of the carriage or footways within the municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the proper officer, contrary to the provisions of the Country Towns Police Act, 2nd Victoria No. 2 section 38, and the Sydney Hamlets Police Act 17th Victoria No. 25 section 31, be closed as soon as practicable, under the direction of the surveyor; and any person who shall form, dig, or open any such drain or sewer hereafter shall be proceeded against for the penalties in such case provided by the said Acts." 2nd,—"That this council will nevertheless be at all times ready to authorise the connecting with the sewers or drains any down pipes for the discharge of rain water from the roofs of buildings." Put and passed. Order of the day—The adoption of the plans and sections showing the permanent level of the east end of Wharf Road; the consideration of which was postponed until the next sitting. The council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A special meeting of the Council was held at 6.30 p.m. on 24th instant. Present—The chairman (Mr. W. Curtis), and councillors Conley, Goodsell, Knight, Cozens, and Hill. The chairman stated that he had convened the present meeting at the request of three councillors for the purpose of adopting a petition to be forwarded to the Honorable the Legislative Council in favour of the passing of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill. The chairman having read the petition, after a short discussion it was put and carried that the petition be adopted and forwarded to the Legislative Council. At 7.30 p.m. the usual fortnightly meeting commenced. Present—The chairman and a full council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Cook Municipality, respecting the formation of a portion of Bishopgate-street. Letter received and referred to the committee of works. 2. From Mr. E. Raper, respecting the watercourse at the foot of O'Connell-street; letter received, and referred to the committee of works. 3. From Messrs. Josephson and Breillat, requesting vouchers for £100, handed over by them to the council, to be expended on the Enmore Road during the year 1863. The chairman informed the council that he had instructed the clerk to comply with the request. The report of the finance committee received September 10th, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £130 4s 9d, was adopted. The report of the committee of works, received September 10th, was also adopted. The chairman stated that the deputation appointed to wait on the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer had called at the Treasury and had an interview with the Under Secretary for Finance, who informed them that the Government endowment would be paid into the Australian Joint Stock Bank on the 14th instant. Motion, pursuant to notice, by councillor Munro,—"That the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the advisability of appointing the clerk to the offices of surveyor and overseer of works." The council went into committee, when it was agreed that the clerk be appointed to the above offices with an additional salary of £50 per annum. Council having resumed, the resolution was read and adopted. The council then went into committee to consider tenders for supplying and fixing stone-caps, the tender of Mr. Selby being the lowest. On the motion of councillors Knight and Hill, his tender was accepted. Council having resumed, the resolution of the committee was read and adopted. Notices of motion were handed in by councillors Goodsell and Knight. The council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—The council met on the 28th September; the chairman and Messrs. Peden, J. Pearce, and Watkins, being present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. J. Pearce moved the payment of the following accounts—Section C., filling in quarry, £2 10s. 7d; forming and fencing Avoca-street, £11 13s. 2d.; drain pipes for Avoca-street, £3 7s. 6d. Section E., raising gravel and ballasting Goodwood-street, £28 12s. 9d.; general expenses, £2 17s. 6d. Total, £49 10s. 8d. Mr. Watkins moved, pursuant to notice, that the sum of £50 be expended on the formation of Cowper-street from Avoca to Church streets, and that this be the next improvement after the works now authorised are completed. Mr. Peden gave the following notice of motion,—that the sum of £31 be expended in ballasting that portion of Avoca-street, opposite the roadway leading to Mrs. Callaghan's property, after the works at present in hand are completed. The council then adjourned to the 10th instant.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock on Thursday last. Present—the Chairman, Mr. W. Williamson, and Councillors Renwick, Ball, and Ellison. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the finance committee then brought up a report recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £91 18s. 7d. The report was adopted on the motion of councillor Renwick, seconded by councillor Ball. The report of the Inspector of Nuisances was presented and read. A petition, signed by thirty seven ratepayers, praying that the Omnibus Stand, in Pitt-street, may not be removed, was then read and considered. Correspondence,—1. A letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, stating that a petition had been received by the City Council praying that a stand for Omnibuses may be established in George-street, and inquiring whether this council considers it necessary, or whether there be any objection thereto. Upon which it was moved by councillor Renwick, that the clerk be instructed to write, in reply, stating that no petition in favour of such a stand has been received by the Redfern Municipal Council, and that the Council is totally opposed to the removal of the present one. Seconded by councillor Ball and carried. 2. From Mr. J. Frederick Castle, calling attention to the impassable state of the road south of Eveleigh House. Referred to the improvement committee for consideration and report. This terminated the proceedings.

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## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 4.

Beautiful Star, 125 tons, Captain Morwick, from Nelson 25th ultimo. Passenger—1 in the steerage. W. H. Eldred, agent.

Herald of Light, barque, 265 tons, Captain Hunter, from Foo Chow Foo 26th July. Daniell, King, and Co., agents.

Dannevcke, Danish brig, 187 tons, Captain Mogensen, from Foo Chow Foo 6th July. Parbury, Brothers, agents.

Comerang (s.), 200 tons, Captain Tranent, from Moruya and Ulladulla. Passengers—Messrs. Welsh and M'Guffie, and 1 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—October 4.

Boomerang (s.), for Gladstone.
Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 5.

Prince Alfred (s.), for Panama; Windhover, for Lyttelton; Native Lass, for South Sea Islands; Mariposa, for Rockhampton; Miss Kilmansegg, for Newcastle; Lucy and Adelaide, for Melbourne; Telegraph (s), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—October 4.

Lucy and Adelaide, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne.

Boomerang (s), 700 tons, Captain Harley, for Cleveland Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Cameron, 2 children, and servant, Messrs. Crommelin, S. H. Davis, Crape, Buchan, L. Ehrenfried, and 10 in the steerage.

Lady Bowen (s.), 600 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Bulman, Alston, and 8 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 4.

Amity, Ida, from Manning River, with 1500 feet hardwood, 227 bags maize, 12 bags potatoes, 23 hides, 200 horns, 15 logs cedar, 2 tons bones, 3 tins butter, 3 tins honey, 3 bags bacon, 2 coops poultry; Maid of Riverton, from Richmond River, with 50,000 feet log cedar; Hirondelle, from Wollongong, with 153 tons coal; Harriet Armitage, Rebecca, Catherine, Martha, George, Louis and Miriam, Jane, Uncle Tom, from Newcastle, with 990 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 2 cases butter, 6 calves, 6 cases eggs, 11 baskets fish, 4 coops fowls, 192 bales hay, 50 bags maize, 170 sheep, 1 bale skins, 15 kegs tobacco, 4 hogsheads wine, 1 bale wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 4.

Flying Cloud, for Tweed River; Bright Planet, for Bulli; Concord, for Port Stephens; Uncle Tom, for Wollongong; Martha, Rebecca, Colonist, Hirondelle, Catherine, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—October 4.

Herald of Light, from Foo Chow Foo: 2003 chests 2464 half-chests 1611 boxes tea, Daniell, King, and Co.

Dannevirke, from Foo Chow Foo: 515,200 lbs. tea, Parbury, Brothers.

EXPORTS.—October 3.

Mariposa, for Pioneer River: 71 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 rifle, 500 cartridges, 1000 caps, A. S. Webster; 12 kegs blasting powder, 1 case cartridges, 2 kegs gunpowder, 1 keg shot, 1 stretcher, F. Lassetter; 22 casks gunpowder, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 case cartridges, J. Mason; 2 bags 1 keg powder, 5000 cartridges, 7 packages, J. Keep; 2 kegs gunpowder, 1 case cartridges, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case fire-arms, R. Rielly; 50 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 8 cases galvanized iron, C. F. Edwards; 200 casks beer, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 40 bales hay, 100 bags corn, 20 bags bran, S. Priestly; 3 casks holloware, 547 coils wire, 58 packages ironmongery, 23 packages hardware, 13 drums oil, 8 kegs nails, 10 doors, 154 bundles shelving, 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 chest tea, 12 bags flour, 5 bags salt, 1 bag rice, 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 barrel currants, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 5 chests tea, 1 package raisins, 33 bags sugar, Burrows and Barnard; 4 chests tea, 34 bags sugar, S. Bennett and Co.; 5 cases vestas, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 20 boxes soap, P. Mulcahy; 5 packages sashes, Broomfield and Whitaker; 1 waggon, J. E. Smith; 60 bags maize, 25 bags bran, O'Dowd and Co.; 8 packages, Myers and Cantor; 20 bags salt, 10 hogsheads 20 sacks flour, 62 packages, E. B. Cornish; 2 cases casements, 1 case sashes, 4 cases, Goodlet and Smith; 17 bags maize, 20 sacks 10 hogsheads flour, W. G. Walker; 4 packages ironmongery, 3 kegs nails, 7 packages, Cornish and Hay; 50 bags flour, 22 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 pair wheels, W. H. Holmes; 40 bags maize, 8 bags oats, 1 tank bran, C. B. Bond; 23 bags maize, 2 kegs butter, J. M'Kanney; 10 tons flour, T. C. Breillat; 92 bags flour, J. Fraser and Co.; 6 tanks, H. Haynes; 1 ton blasting-powder, Peak Downs Copper Company.

October 4.

Saxonia (s.), for Rockhampton: 28 bags 4 hogheads sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 169 packages, F. Lassetter; 3 hogsheads 4 quarter-casks brandy, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 cases bitters, 8 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 15 bags sugar, 10 bags salt, 30 bags flour, 3 chests tea, 13 packages, H. Beit; 14 hogsheads 19 quarter-casks 75 cases brandy, 767 bags sugar, 5 quarter-casks wine, 10 chests tea, 22 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 628 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 case, G. Moss; 3 cases hats, 6 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case wine, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.; 3 chests tea, 34 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 6 chests 34 half-chests tea, 120 boxes candles, 170 bags rice, 203 bags sugar, 6 cases sarsaparilla, 48 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 18 packages tea, 1 case Burrows and Barnard; 6 chests tea, 4 hogsheads 10 bags salt, 45 bags flour, 4 boxes soap 12 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 307 bags rice, 18 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 cases boots, J. Springthorpe; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 24 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 6 packages, Myers and Cantor; 11 packages, Love and Son; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 7 packages, Campbell and Co.; 3 cases, J. Vickery; 4 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 34 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 40 bags flour, 82 pieces timber, 3 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 7 cases confectionery, Biddell, Brothers; 11 cases, R. Henderson; 6 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, E. T. Penfold; 7 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 28 cases fruit, 3 packages, J. Good; 1 case, Harris; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 4 kegs butter, T. Walsh; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 kegs butter, 2 barrels pork, O'Dowd and Co.; 3 packages, P. D. C. M. Co.; 1 case ice, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 12 bags bran, 2 bags meal, T. C. Breillat; 8 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, G. Chisholm; 20 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 6 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 2 cases kerosene, 6 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 packages, Royal Hotel Co.; 1 keg butter, P. Prescott; 2 tubs butter, Mackinlay, Brothers; 1 keg butter, C. B. Bond; 20 bags maize, 16 cases fruit, 3 packages, R. Vesey.

Lucy and Adelaide, for Melbourne: 200 bags barley, 971 bags maize, C. B. Bond.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Friendly Islands.—By the Native Lass, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Atrevida, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Canaan, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

WRECK OF THE INGARNIA.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. W. Laidley, has been kindly handed to us for publication:—

Surveying Schooner Beatrice,
At sea, September 14th, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I give you, at the request of Captain Bower, the following information regarding the loss of his vessel Ingarnia:—Captain Bower, with his shipwrecked crew, arrived at Koepang on the 26th August, a few hours before we sailed. We are on our way to Adelaide.

Reef N.W. Coast Australia.

The Ingarnia, brig, 235 tons register, Captain James Bower, was wrecked on a reef—latitude 12·31 S., longitude 123 15 E.—at 7 p.m., 16th August last. The night was moonlight, with a steady breeze from E.N.E., and the vessel when she struck was running at a speed of about 7 knots. From the noon position of the Ingarnia, as ascertained by astronomical observation, a course was steered which ought to have passed twenty miles to the southward of the Ashmore Reef, as laid down in Captain Bower's chart, and which position seems to be correct with that on our Admiralty chart.

Captain Bower supposes the Ashmore Reef to be out in its position, and that it is the one he struck upon; but I think myself, from the wide difference between the positions of the Ashmore and the Ingarnia reefs, that the latter is a new reef, one that has until hitherto remained unknown.

The Ingarnia filled quickly after striking; one boat was stove in preparing to leave the vessel, but they all got safely away in the longboat, with some water, bread, &c., but from the quantity of water in the cabin, the captain could not save a compass or chronometer, or any clothing, not even the papers and log of the vessel.

After a passage of ten days, they reached Rotti Island, southward of Timor, where they were kindly treated by the natives, who brought them to Koepang in two native boats.

The crew are being well taken care of by the Dutch Government at Koepang, and, if no communication by a sailing vessel intervenes, they will be obliged to remain six weeks at Koepang for the arrival of the mail steamer.

The Ingarnia's cargo consisted of 1000 tierces of beef, 125 casks of tallow, and some casks of pork and lard. She was bound from Sydney to the Mauritius.

Captain Bower also told me of the wreck of the Conqueror, in Bligh Channel, leading into Torres Straits. The crew were picked up by the Ingarnia, off Wednesday Island, in the Straits, and after being supplied with provisions and water, left for Cape York Settlement.

I should be glad if you would take the trouble to have this published, for the sake of its hydrographic position; if so, here is another addition:—

Notice of a reef discovered by surveying schooner Beatrice, in Rotti Straits, between Rotti and Timor Island

A reef which breaks heavily at times lies in the Eastern entrance to Rotti Straits, with the following magnetic bearings:—

Nakasa Point (N. point of Lando Island)—N. 70°, W. 13 miles.
Oyeina Point (S.W. point of Timor)—N. 39°, W. 11 miles.
A white patch of cliff on Timor Island—N. 39°, E. 13 miles.
Latitude of reef, 10·31 S.; longitude, 123·36, E.

Believe me yours, very truly,
M. Stewart Guy, Master Royal Navy.
Adelaide Club, Adelaide, 27th September, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 4: Telegraph (s.), 567 tons, Captain Fitzsimmons, for Moreton Bay, Gordon, brig, 152 tons, Captain Leonard, for Melbourne; City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

The Herald of Light left Foo Chow Foo on the 26th July, and reports speaking the ship Great Pacific, bound to this port from Rockhampton, about 300 miles to the northward of Sydney Heads. On Friday night a strong gale from the S.S.W. was encountered, but without doing any damage. The barque Trinculo had nearly completed loading for Sydney, and the following vessels had sailed:—Peru and Maori, brigs, and barque Elida on the 20th July, and the barque Florence Braginton on the 21st, all for Sydney, with cargoes of tea.

The Danish brig Danneveke which arrived from Foo Chow Foo, yesterday, had a narrow escape with pirates, on the trip from Hongkong to Saigon. Captain Mogensen states that the Danneveke left Hongkong on the 28th of February, at 7 a.m.; at half-past 12, the pilot went on shore abreast of A-chow Point; at half-past 1 p.m., they had a lorcha close to windward, but did not suppose her to be a pirate, but all at once they saw the stinkpots hoisted aloft, which left them without doubt concerning her real character. They made everything ready for action, fired from the bow, and midships six-pounders, the lorcha dropped astern out of the way of the big guns and followed the brig in her skidwater, where they could reach him only with small one-pounders, they kept on firing out of the latter guns. The lorcha came nevertheless closer and closer. Suddenly he hove a lot of stinkpots on deck. Captain Mogensen, and his mate went aloft and the men retired in the forecastle, because it was impossible to stand the powder and sulphur smoke of the stinkpots. The pirates came on deck and ordered the mate to come down from the maintop. He obeyed, and they asked him whether he had any money and where the captain was. He answered that he had no money, whereupon the pirates let him free, but ordered the captain to come down from the foretop. He would not obey, but some of them went aloft with pistols and swords to fetch him, whereupon he came down. They asked him if he had any money, he said "no." The pirates would not believe it, and several grasped him to heave him overboard; they had lifted him already from the deck, when the pirate chief ordered his men to leave Captain Mogensen alone; whereupon he ordered him to deliver up all valuable goods, as well those belonging to the ship as his own and crew's, otherwise he would burn the ship and murder the crew. Thereupon Captain Mogensen resolved to save his and his crew's life, and the ship from destruction, and did what the pirates wanted. After the pirates had taken every valuable thing away, they left the ship, and the Danneveke continued her voyage to Saigon.

The cargo of the Comerang (s.) consists of 24 bags oysters, 79 kegs butter, 40 bales bacon, 50 boxes eggs, 2 coops poultry, 3 hides 4 bags leather, and sundries.

The Beautiful Star (s.), from Nelson, was hove-to on Monday and Tuesday last during a strong S.S.W. gale. The steamers Albion and Egmont arrived at Nelson, from Wellington, on the 25th ultimo, the Captain of which stated that there were no signs of the arrival of the Rushine at the latter port up to the date of their departure, the 23rd ultimo.

As an error occurred in the list of passengers per City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne, we re-insert it corrected. Rev. Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Mrs. and Master Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Greenlaw, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wientiss, Mrs. Wiggins, the Misses Coleman, Marshall, Hyde, Morton, Fountain (2), Messrs. Bullen, Coleman, F. G. Smith, Fountain, Burton, Fitzstubbs, Rennie, J. Nicholson, J. A. Ternes, Miller, Rev. Mr. Mackie, and 47 in the steerage.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

October 3.—Amateur, schooner, 239 tons, Hurley, from Dunedin (N.Z.)

DEPARTURES.

October 4.—Collingwood, barque, M'Kinnon, for Otago (N.Z.), with 666 tons coal.
October 4.—Francis Banfield, barque, Pender, for Valparaiso, with 517 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

October 3.—Otago, from Sydney.

Raising the Cawarra.—The sale of the Cawarra took place on Wednesday last, and realised £125, the purchaser being Alderman T. Adam, of this city. Mr. Adam, we understand, went down to bid on behalf of three or four other gentlemen who had signified their willingness to purchase the wreck provided it was not run up beyond a certain amount. On Wednesday night, Mr. Adam returned to Newcastle and conferred with several practical persons as to the propriety of forming a company for the purpose of purchasing and raising the vessel. With this object in view several gentlemen interested in the project met on Thursday evening at the Steam Packet Hotel, Hunter-street. Among those present were Mr. Adam, Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. Rodgers. It was resolved, after a good deal of discussion and consideration, that a company to be called "The Cawarra Wreck Company" be formed, and that steps be at once taken to have the wreck, or at all events certain portions of it, raised. The company so formed consists of the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Scott, Adam, Williams, M'Alpine, Steel, and Rodgers. The shares are £25 each. All the gentlemen at present in the company are sanguine that the operation will prove a highly profitable one. Mr. Scott even goes so far as to believe that the whole vessel may be got up and the three parts so connected together as to form an entirely new ship. Whether that will ever be done or not is of course very problematical. It seems, however, to be the general opinion of all practical persons who have given the matter their attention, that a large portion of the wreck can be lifted with comparative ease. The boilers, for example, being quite detached from the main portions of the vessel will, it is believed, be very easily got up, and their value alone is from £1200 to £1500. There are also two steam winches worth some £200 which it is expected can be raised without much difficulty. Mr. Scott estimates the weight of the middle part of the steamer where the engines are to be about three hundred tons. As each of the main compartments are, doubtless, filled with sand, it is proposed, should the attempt be made to lift either of them, to capsize them on one end, and thus get rid of as much of the sand as possible. Whilst in the upright position, chains will be put underneath by means of which the compartments will be lifted. A comprehensive scheme for raising the whole vessel is being matured, and as soon as it is definitely decided upon we shall lose no time in laying the particulars before our readers. We heartily wish the "Cawarra Wreck Company" success in their plucky undertaking.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, October 3.

The Bungaree Steam-tug.—No time is being lost by Mr. Scott in completing the repairs of this vessel. The steamer is already plated from stem to stern, and it is probable that she will leave the slip in about three weeks from the present time.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Raglan.—The barque Lord Raglan was taken up on Scott's patent slip, at Stockton, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of receiving repairs to the damage which she sustained through striking on Big Ben a few days ago. A survey was recently held, when the damage was found to be of far less consequence than was at first anticipated.—*Ibid.*

WELLINGTON.

DEPARTURES.

September 19.—Carl, for Valparaiso; Gazelle, for Newcastle.
September 20.—Matador, for Sydney.

NELSON.

ARRIVAL.

September 18.—Woodlark, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

September 21.—Deva, for Newcastle.

Wreck of the Schooner Three Sisters.—We are sorry to record the total wreck of the schooner Three Sisters, on the Arrow Rock, on Saturday last. The schooner was thirty-five tons register, Tasmania built, and owned by parties in Invercargill. She left Dunedin on the 1st of August, with a general cargo for Grey River, and, after experiencing a succession of gales and calms, was compelled to run for this port on Saturday last, during a gale from the N.W. The schooner crossed the bar in a heavy sea, and when at the back of Haul-ashore Island, she dropped her anchor to await the tide. The violence of the wind, and the heavy sea which rolled on the bar, caused the schooner to tail on the Mussel Bank, and drift helplessly against the Arrow Rock at the entrance of the harbour. The pilot-boat now came to her assistance, and efforts were made by carrying a line across to Haul-ashore Island to get the schooner off. It was found, however, that she was making water rapidly, and it was considered advisable to save as much of the cargo as possible, and accordingly a quantity was brought ashore. As the flood-tide made, the schooner was swung round, and her bow went down in deep water. Nothing further could now be done, and the vessel had to be abandoned, but as the tide rose she was rolled over the reef on which she struck, carried up the harbour by the current, and, after some difficulty, secured and brought up on the mud-flat. A great part of the cargo was saved, but the vessel is a complete wreck.—*Nelson Examiner*, September 15.

The Gale at Hokitika.—The sharp westerly gale of Saturday raised a tremendous sea in the roadstead, and drove the vessels which were at anchor there on Friday night to seek safety in the more open water outside. Yesterday there was no sign of the schooner Spray or the cutters Charlotte and Australian Maid; and it was well for them that they had taken the precaution to gain an offing, as we never remember seeing such an awful surf as that which whitened the roadstead and rolled up in terrific walls of water upon the beach yesterday. The break commenced nearly two miles from the shore, and at times the intervening space was milky white, covered with a seething mass of travelling waves in which no vessel could have ventured and lived. Some of the outer rollers must have been twenty feet high, whilst those which expended their fury upon the sands reached, in some instances, an altitude of ten and twelve. It being spring tides, the spit was occasionally swept, and at high water its southern end was completely submerged. The sea, however, fell considerably during the afternoon, and last night there was every appearance that the bar would be workable to-day. We trust it may be so.—*West Coast Times*, September 10.

Steamer Rangitoto.—The Panama Company's steamer Rangitoto sailed from Sydney on the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.; experienced strong northerly wind, with thick rainy weather during most part of the passage, arriving off Hokitika at 1 p.m. on the 18th—thus making the unprecedented passage of three days twenty-three hours, being fourteen hours less than any run on record.—*Nelson Examiner*, September 22.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—October 2.

20 cases kerosene, R. Strachan and Co.
14 cases cod liver oil, 22 casks bottles, Elliott, Brothers
236 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs. gold, A. H. Richardson
142 oz. 18 dwts. gold, Bank of New South Wales
160 boiler plates, 24 bundles iron, 2 bales waste, 18 coils yarn, 1 case indiarubber, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
54 jars sugar, 20 boxes prunes, 65 boxes nuts, 347 packages tea, 103 boxes arrowroot, 20 boxes tobacco, See Wo
1 case drapery, R. Rice
80 pieces battens, W. H. Rolfe
5 cases sauces, 250 cases salad oil, 220 cases pickles, D. Cooper and Co.
8 cases wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
23 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
203 bags bark, Bradley, Newton and Lamb
10 hogsheads 15 quarter-casks brandy, M. Bayley
62 packages tea, 7 boxes tobacco, 15 boxes soy, 25 packages ginger, 6 bags cabbage, Moy Mow
15 bales bags, 10 cases merchandise, R. Towns and Co.
45 cases oil, P. and O. Co.
8 cases hats, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
63 bales paper, John Fairfax and Sons
3 cases books, C. T. Sandon
12 bundles buckets, Faux and Beard
1 case harness, E. Williams and Co.
126 boxes flour, 1471 packages Chinese goods, 100 boxes tea, 20 boxes tobacco, Sun Quong Lee
3 cases boots, J. Lobb
1 cases fancy goods, C. Bennett.

October 4.

18 cases drapery, R. Gray
5 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co
1 case drapery, Wagner and Foell
2 cases hats, 1 case apparel, G. H. Smith
5 packages metal, Marsden and Son
17 drums caustic soda, 2 pipes lemon juice, P. Logan
5 packages tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.
110 cases oilstores, R. Towns and Co.
14 boxes glass, T. S. Glaister
2 hogsheads 3 quarter-casks wine, 11 cases champagne, 2 quarter-casks whisky, 32 casks beer, 3 cases clothing, J. Powell
1 case cutlery, Brashier
1 bale carpets, G. Chisholm and Co.
485 mats dates, J. Skinner
25 bales bags, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
51 packages tea, 574 packages Chinese goods, 10 boxes dates, Chen Ateak
55 quarter-casks brandy, 20 cases beer, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
20 hogsheads beer, Moss and Allt
100 hogsheads ale, 20 casks zinc, 30 hogsheads 12 quarter-casks brandy, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
25 packages dates, 53 packages tea, Sun Quong Lee
1 case fancy goods, A. Reading
1 boiler, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
24 hogsheads 158 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
200 boxes oil, A. Tange and Co.
12 cases tweeds, C. J. Muller and Co.
2 packages perfumed spirits, Lee and Co.
1 case perfumery, Parrot, Brothers
88 bales paperhangings, W. Renny
14 kegs nails, 10 packages hardware, J. B. Holdsworth
97 cases drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett
49 cases drapery, haberdashery, &c., C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Escort, from Sydney; Sarah Ann, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 3.—Silver Cloud, for Mauritius; Sea Gull, for Kaipara; Macquarie, for Hobart Town; Hector, for Hokitika; Invernglie, for Colombo; Stanley, for Swan River; Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Murray, for Port Albert; Corong (s.), for Adelaide.

WOLLONGONG.

ARRIVAL.

October 3.—Catherine Agnes, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

October 3.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

October 3.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

| | Time. | Winds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October 4. | 8.30 a.m. | W. by N. | Light, and cloudy. |
| | Noon. | N.E. | Moderate and ditto. |
| | 8 p.m. | N.E. | Ditto and raining. |

Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others, are invited to attend a sale of first-class furniture, oil paintings, magnificent pianoforte, by Erard, family sociable, harness, horse, spring cart, &c., to be held this day, at 11 o'clock, by Messrs. Chandler and Co., at the residence of Mr. H. Moore, Parramatta Road, Glebe, opposite the Newtown Road, without any reserve. For particulars, see advertisements.—Adv.

## WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 4.

| | 9 a.m. | Bar. | Ther. | 8 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queensland.. | | | | |
| Port Mackay .. | N. Fine | | | No report |
| Nebo .. | Calm. Fine | | | No report |
| Waverley .. | N.E. strong. Cloudy | | | No report |
| Rockhampton. | N.W. Cloudy | | | No report |
| Hawkwood .. | N. Cloudy | | | No report |
| Maryborough . | Calm. Fine | | | No report |
| Gayndah .. | Calm. Fine | | | No report |
| Brisbane .. | N.W. Cloudy | 29·929 | | No report |
| Toowoomba .. | Calm. Fine | | | No report |
| N. S. Wales. | | | | |
| Tenterfield .. | N.W. Cloudy. | | | N.W. Cloudy, dull |
| Grafton .. | W. Fine | 29·96 | 65· | N.E. Cloudy, dull |
| Glen Innes .. | W. Cloudy | | | W. Cloudy, dull |
| Armidale .. | N. Cloudy, warm. | 26 630 | 64· | N.W. Raining |
| Tamworth .. | Calm. Threatening | | | Calm. Raining |
| Murrurundi .. | N. Cloudy, hot. | | | Calm. Showery |
| Singleton .. | Calm. Dull, likerain | | | Calm. Cloudy |
| Maitland .. | Calm. Cloudy, rain | | | Calm. Cloudy, dull |
| Newcastle .. | N., light Cloudy | 29·720 | 66· | N.N.E. Light rain |
| Windsor .. | W. Cloudy, dull. | | | S.S.E. Cloudy, dull |
| Sydney .. | N. by E. Cloudy | 29·780 | | N.E. Cloudy, dull |
| South Head .. | N. by W. Fine | | | Northerly. Dull |
| Wollongong .. | N.E., light. Close. | | | N.E. Showery |
| Kiama .. | Calm. Dark, close. | | | Calm. Raining |
| Bathurst .. | W. Showery. | 27·726 | 58· | N.W. Cloudy |
| Mudgee .. | Calm. Like rain. | | | Calm. Raining |
| Cassilis .. | W. Dull, like storm | | | W. Light rain |
| Wellington .. | N.W. Cloudy. | | | Calm. Raining |
| Dubbo .. | Calm. Fine | | | W. Raining |
| Orange .. | Calm. Dull | | | Calm. Raining |
| Forbes .. | Calm. Dull | | | Calm. Cloudy |
| Young .. | Calm. Dull, cloudy | | | Calm. Overcast |
| Wagga Wagga | N.W. Like rain | | | Calm. Showery |
| Urana .. | N.W. Cloudy | | | N.W. Cloudy |
| Deniliquin .. | N.W. Cloudy. | 29·320 | 64· | Calm. Stormy |
| Hay .. | Calm. Cloudy | | | Calm. Like rain |
| Moulamein .. | Calm. Dull, like rn | | | Calm. Cloudy |
| Euston .. | No report | | | No report |
| Wentworth .. | No report | | | No report |
| Goulburn .. | N.W. Like rain. | 27·630 | 62· | Calm. Raining |
| Braidwood .. | Calm. Like rain, | | | N. Raining |
| Araluen .. | W.N.W. Gloomy. | | | W.N.W. Like rain |
| Queanbeyan .. | Calm. Cloudy | | | Calm. Like rain |
| Cooma .. | S.W. Cloudy | | | Calm. Light rain |
| Yass .. | Calm. Cloudy, close | | | N.W. Light rain |
| Gundagai .. | N. Dull | | | Calm. Showery |
| Tumut .. | Calm. Dull | | | Calm. Light rain |
| Kiandra .. | N. Dull, like rain | 25·222 | 45· | N. Light rain |
| Albury .. | Calm. Cloudy | 29·113 | 66· | W.S.W. Heavy rn. |
| Victoria. | | | | |
| Melbourne .. | N., light. Showery | 29·585 | 65· | No report |
| Queenscliff .. | W.N.W. Showery | 29 25 | 60· | No report |
| Cape Schank.. | N.W. Raining | 29·33 | 66· | No report |
| Cape Otway .. | N.N.W. Gloomy | 29·361 | 59· | No report |
| Portland .. | S.W. Dull | 29·620 | 60· | No report |
| S. Australia: | | | | |
| Guichen Bay.. | No report | | | No report |
| Adelaide .. | No report | | | No report |

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

October 3rd, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Wind. Velocity. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 29·998 | 64·1 | 74 | N.W. | 0·0 | 1 | 1 | 0· | 9·0 |
| P.M. 3 | 29·846 | 66·0 | 73 | N.E. | 2·9 | 24 | 10 | | |
| " 9 | 29·862 | 63·7 | 82 | NE.by N | 3 9 | 2 8 | 10 | | 6·0 |
| Mean .. | 29·902 | 64·6 | 76·3 | | 2·3 | 18 | 7·0 | | 7·5 |

Evaporation, 24 hours .............. 0·195.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ............ 69·4 | Sun—maximum ............ 128·5
Minimum ............ 51·2 | Grass—minimum ............ 47·3

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date=29·5 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years=51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
October 4th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

| Stations. | Height in feet above mean sea level. | At 9 a.m. Barometer | Tempera. in shade. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Cloudy sky. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade. | Minimum in shade. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney ...... | 155 | 29·781 | 65·9 | 75 | N. by E. | 0·0 | 10 | 69·4 | 60·4 | 0 |
| *Grafton ... | | 29 862 | 65·0 | 78 | W. | 1·0 | 6 | 85·0 | 57·0 | 0 |
| Armidale | 3278 | 29·835 | 65·0 | | N. | 1·0 | 7 | | | |
| Newcastle | 132 | 29·777 | 69·6 | 58 | N. | 1·0 | 10 | 71·2 | 61 1 | 0 |
| South Head | 267 | 29·881 | 63·2 | 73 | N. by W. | 0·2 | 8 | 70 9 | 60·2 | 0 |
| Kiandra ... | 4640 | 29·833 | | | N. | 16·0 | 9 | 58·2 | 37·5 | 0 |
| Deniliquin | 410 | 29·640 | 65·0 | 68 | N.W. | 1·0 | 8 | 76·1 | | 0 |
| Albury ...... | 572 | 29 630 | 64 3 | 79 | Calm. | 0 | 10 | | 50·2 | |
| Goulburn... | 2129 | 29·784 | 63 8 | 66 | N.W. | 0·3 | 10 | 77·9 | 33·8 | 0 |

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level.

Astronomical Memoranda for October 5th.

| Object. | R. Ascension | Declination. | Rises. | Sets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ° ′ | h. m. | h. m. |
| Sun .......... | 12.42 | 4·33 S. | 5.38 | 6.0 " |
| Moon .......... | 10 2 | 8.56 N. | 3.36 a.m. | 2.26 p.m. |
| Mercury .. | 12.49 | 4.11 S. | 5.48 a.m. | 6.4 p.m. |
| Venus ........ | 15.39 | 25·21 S. | 7.40 a.m. | 9 52 p.m. |
| Mars ........ | 6.38 | 23·19 N. | 1.13 a.m. | 10.57 a.m. |
| Jupiter ...... | 19.39 | 22° 5 S. | 11.42 a.m. | 1.50 a.m. |
| Saturn ...... | 14.37 | 13° 8 S. | 7. 8 a.m. | 8.19 p.m. |

Moon's age, 25·9 days.
High water at Fort Denison... a.m. 5 h. 1 2m.; p.m. 5 h. 40m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Petitions against the Public Schools Bill were presented by Mr. Parkes from 152 Roman Catholic residents of Kiama, by Mr. Cowper from residents of Parramatta, by Mr. Cunneen from 126 householders of Prospect, by Mr. Ryan from residents of Emu Plains, by Mr. Egan from 120 Roman Catholics of Moruya, by Mr. Hurley from residents of Menangle, by Mr. Nolan from Roman Catholics of Dungog, and by Mr. Macpherson from inhabitants of Berrima, and from Roman Catholics of Canterbury.

A petition in favour of the bill was presented by Dr. Lang from eighty National school teachers in and around Sydney.

Numerous motions for the printing of petitions for and against the Public Schools Bill were agreed to as formal motions.

On the Order of the Day being read for the resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Eagar moved that it be postponed until after the next Order of the Day (the adjourned debate on the Public Schools Bill).

Mr. Joseph opposed the motion on the ground that there were many statements in the Treasurer's speech which had had a very injurious effect, and that the earliest opportunity of refuting them ought to be afforded.

Mr. Parkes said that the Government were not disposed to waive their privilege. The mischief, if any, had been done, and a few days more or less could make no difference. The Government intended to go on with the Education Bill.

Mr. Cowper said that there was no occasion to interfere with the conduct of the Government business, but he could not help saying that the Treasurer's speech had done incalculable mischief.

The motion for postponement was agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the Public Schools Bill was resumed by

Mr. Forster, who said that as a fundamental proposition the State was bound to educate the people. We had in this colony two antagonistic systems of education, and a largely increasing expenditure. The present bill proposed to establish a system of secular education, and to subordinate the Denominational system to it. Public education must be secular. Denominational education could never do under the control of the State, as the State could not decide between different creeds. The bill offered a very fair compromise between the two systems. Why then the opposition to this measure? This was a struggle for power on the part of the clergy, and this was shown by the false statements put forth in their petitions. The freedom of action of the clergy was not in any wise interfered with by a system of secular education. What did the clergy want? They wanted a system by which they could secure a large share of the funds for education without any responsibility for its application. This main principle of the bill had his entire concurrence, it was a compromise between two systems, and the Denominational system was most fairly and generously treated. There were some objections to portions of the bill. He considered that the Council would do better without the Colonial Secretary, and it should be more numerous. The clause recognising the principle of free education had his entire approval. There was one omission in the bill which he desired to supply. The Church and School lands ought to be handed over to this Council of Education. This would be a legitimate application of those lands, and one strictly in accordance with the terms of the original trust. He supported the bill because it embodied the principle of secular education, which had always been one of the cardinal points of his political creed.

Mr. De Salis supported the bill on the ground of the preferable substitution of one Board for two, but there were some amendments which he desired to see made in committee. He desired to see fair play to those who desired to educate their children under the Denominational system. The provision of the bill with regard to the payment of fees was more beneficial. But at the same time he did not advocate purely eleemosynary education. He believed that the majority of people in this country were in favour of the Denominational system.

Mr. J. Stewart supported the bill, and illustrated some of the effects of the present system as regarded its inefficiency, and he gave instances of the mode in which petitions against the bill were got up. The Privy Council had utterly failed in teaching the mass of the people; it was designed only for the children of the rich. The bill required amendment in some of its details, but he cordially approved of its principle.

Mr. Macleay said that the plan proposed by the Colonial Secretary was objectionable in that it tended to supersede the Denominational system, which experience showed to be the best and cheapest. The scheme was also objectionable in forcing the whole people to pay for a system of education which they did not cordially approve of. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Garrett should vote for the bill, because he believed it would give a great check to the interference of the clergy in matters of education. The teaching in Denominational schools was most inefficient, and the clergy were not doing their duty in undertaking to do what they altogether failed to do.

Upon the motion of Mr. Cowper, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 11.

What are the prospects of the country? Shall we take the Speech of the Treasurer or the official record of facts? The Government incurs considerable expense in preparing the Statistical Register. That published in 1865 is now before us. We refer to it to reassure our readers in reference to the resources of the colony, and to dissipate some of those wild and reckless assertions which have imperilled the public confidence. Because some embarrassment is found to exist in the relations of the trading community, it is supposed that the colony is to be sold up, and all its accumulations rendered of no value. We are not now thronged with merchandise. We are not now inundated with speculative schemes. People generally have conducted their affairs for the last year or two with considerable caution and discretion; but we have to make way against the losses of several years of flood and fires and tempest—against all kinds of disasters by which the country can be impoverished. It is matter for great congratulation that these losses have only created a dislocation and a disturbance, and that the substantial resources of the colony, and the means of meeting all its past and present liabilities stand forth with striking prominence.

Let us for a moment compare some of the more important items. In section 43, page 95, we have the decennial return of the total value of the imports of the colony, distinguishing the countries from whence they come. We shall neglect all but the more salient figures. In 1855 we imported to the value of £4,668,519, while in 1864 the imports amounted to £9,836,042. In 1855 the total value of the exports of the colony was £2,884,130, but in 1864 our exports were £8,117,217. It will thus be seen that the excess of imports in 1855 was £1,784,389, while the excess of imports in 1864 was £1,718,825. It will be perceived that the excess in both cases was nearly alike, but there is this marked difference—that in one instance we are dealing with imports of between four and five millions, and in the other we are dealing with imports amounting to between nine and ten millions sterling. The proportion therefore of exports to imports has vastly increased during the last ten years. It is important also to look at the quantity of coal exported at these two periods. In 1855 the amount exported was 61,484 tons, and in 1864 the quantity exported was 372,466 tons. The value indeed is not proportionate in the two cases, the first being £183,721, and the second £212,488, the difference being, however, consequent on a reduction in the price of coal at the pits. Then, if we turn to gold the produce of the colony, the decennial return gives us for 1855, £209,250; but in 1864 we find that it is £2,952,471. In wool, of course, the increase has not been so rapid. For 1855, the figures are £1,078,017, while in 1864 the value reached £1,628,492. There are very many other items which show the progress of various interests contributory to the common prosperity. But we select the great items, in order that they may present in short a fair index of the resources and the growth of the colony.

It must be recollected that none of these resources are impaired, and that in all probability the returns of the present year will be larger than those of any preceding year. There will not be universal success in agriculture, because no year ever shows equal good fortune in all sections of the colony; but there will probably be a very large supply of breadstuffs, so as to lessen that as an article of import. All the accounts we receive show that the wool is likely to exceed in quality, and perhaps to equal in price, what has hitherto been obtained. All the accounts that we have received show that the year is highly favourable in every respect to the wool-growing interest. The lambing season has been most auspicious. The wool is likely to be of the finest quality. If peace shall be restored to Europe, and the demand be stimulated by confidence as well as by the prospect of a festive year, we shall find our returns from that source not inferior to anything we have hitherto enjoyed.

When any one presents us with a statement of our affairs as a community indebted to monetary institutions, it is possible that we may be struck with the formidable appearance of the sum total. But is it to be wholly forgotten that we have stock in our warehouses, and that this is not likely to decline in value except by precipitating sales,—that the consumption will continue to be great, and that the prices will rather rise than fall in the ordinary course of affairs, especially as for a long time there has been from prudential motives a contraction of purchases? Then are we to consider as nothing the amount of live stock forming so large and powerful an item in the accounts of our banking institutions? If, indeed, any great loss is to take place, or if we have a right to calculate on a vast decrease in the demand, we might reckon the debts as everything and the assets as nothing. It is truly ridiculous to treat this stock as a nullity, when in reality it is the foundation of much of our fortune, and the source to which we must look for our future prosperity. We have no doubt—and there is no use disguising it—that there are many accounts in our monetary institutions which are in some degree uncertain. There were heavy losses for two or three years from various causes, and many who have so far struggled with the difficulties thus created have been waiting for more prosperous days, and have been seeking in the renewals of their bills for temporary relief. There never was a better prospect of obtaining that relief, unless it be dashed from them by a general misfortune. And although some, perhaps many, may not be able to emerge for years from their difficulties in reference to our financial institutions, yet the balance-sheet will be mightily changed when they are reduced in amount, and when the transactions of business shall be restored to a more healthy and profitable footing.

We have no desire to exaggerate the part which the Government may have had in creating a feeling of distrust in some quarters. Perhaps those understanding financial affairs will feel less concern at the erratic course which has been pursued in meeting our public liabilities. We must say that we look upon it as deplorable, whether from imperative necessity or indifference to consequences, that a Government should be driven to make special and secret bargains and various contracts having much of the character of hazard and something of gambling, and that this should be protruded as an example to the country as well as a symptom of the pressure of necessity. But we are no more to infer a state of general insecurity from this account than from the irregularity of some persons in meeting their bills. We are rather inclined to hope that some good may result from the disclosure of the straits to which want of forecast and skilful manipulation may expose even the Government itself. There is no reason in the world why we should not have been receiving ten per cent. more for our debentures than the reserve put upon them by the Minister, even in a time of monetary depression. But if we leave everything to hazard, and only provide at the last moment, of course we must take our chances of the market, and, going in with other beggars, seek the relief on such terms as it may be practicable to obtain.

For our part we see no reason for those gloomy predictions which have been pronounced over this city, and have occasioned a good deal of animadversion. Those who declare the financial condition of the country hopeless only fancy that they have made a discovery. They are like the unfortunate philosopher who, having got some stray insect at one end of his telescope and placed himself at the other, announced to the learned world the monster he had seen in the sun. Nothing will bear taking to pieces. We had the other day an account of the composition of a human body. Some fellow will come in with a pail of water, another with a box of lime, a third with a small scrap of iron, a fourth with a smell of ammonia, and they will say: Look, here is the sum total, the full substance of a man! There you have reduced to its original elements all his thoughts, all his schemes, all his affections, all his hopes, all his enjoyments, all his beauty, and all his might! We deny that this substance is a man. That form which is wholly ideal, that intellect which is never manipulated, those affections that no plumb line can ever fathom,—all this is beyond the wretched analyst. He has given you only so much dust and ashes which entered into the composition of that distinguished form, worthy of the companionship of angels, and the noblest work of God. Apply the same sort of scrutiny to merely worldly affairs, and we have the same absurd result. We have heaps of timber, mortar, and brick; we have lots of rags, and paper, and paint; and we are told that this is the sum total to meet millions of cash liabilities. If the antecedents of a chandler's shop can be valued, and sold at a premium, are all the innumerable acquisitions of society, by which it is held together and rendered efficient for all purposes, to be estimated at nothing because they cannot be set down in a bank return?

A few years ago, at an intercolonial conference in Melbourne, representatives from the different colonies unanimously agreed that ad valorem duties were bad, and a common tariff was agreed to from which those duties were excluded. That tariff was dropped, principally owing to the action of the Government of New South Wales, and now all the Australian colonies have either ad valorem or package duties, and some have both.

In his late speech Mr. Eagar greatly glorified himself on this recent conversion of the colonies to ad valorem duties. When he first proposed them they were rejected. Since then this colony as well as Victoria and Queensland have adopted them. He regards this result as a tribute to his sagacity and foresight. We are unable to endorse this view of the case. The fact that this form of indirect taxation is now the fashion in Australia must be admitted, but that it is so furnishes no ground of triumph. Neither in this colony nor in Queensland were these duties adopted willingly or by preference, or after a careful consideration. They were accepted in both cases, after a hurried debate, in a single night, under great pressure, and to meet an emergency that would not admit of postponement. They are the standing symbols of the executive mismanagement which rendered them necessary, and they do not in any way represent the state of public opinion as deliberately expressed. In both colonies they have been submitted to, because at the time, and under the circumstances, the state of political parties made it necessary to assent to the proposition of the Government for the time being. There was no time for discussion and no possibility of delay. Matters had reached a crisis at which action in some form became imperatively necessary, and there was no option but to submit to the particular form the Government proposed. The necessity for increasing the public revenue and maintaining the public credit, was felt to be paramount. In the presence of a great exigency theories and preferences had to give way. Bad taxes were better than no taxes at all; but these taxes represented neither the wisdom nor the predilections of the people. So far as this colony is concerned, we imagine that there are now more persons than ever who are ready to acknowledge that the much-abused proposal for increasing the tea and sugar duties would have proved less burthensome to the people, and less injurious to our commerce than ad valorem duties.

It was pretended that those duties would give a great stimulus to domestic industry, and prove great patrons of the home produce. No such result has followed, while, on the contrary, they have proved a heavy burden on nearly every department of industry. There is scarcely any industry in the colony which does not find it necessary to import something—some machinery, some implements, or some raw material. The tax has fallen heavily upon all such importations, and without any proportionate compensation. The intercolonial trade has considerably fallen off, and the profits on re-exports have been reduced.

Looked at from the point of view taken by the Colonial Treasurer, ad valorem duties are, no doubt, very excellent things. They are easy taxes to impose. If people will only submit to them, anybody can suggest them. However much trouble they may give to the public or to the subordinates in the Customs department, they give none to the Minister of Finance. The tax too is as easy to increase as it is to propose. If a little more revenue is wanted it only requires another turn of the screw to make a five per cent. duty rise to seven and a half per cent.; and if exigencies still accumulate another turn of the screw makes the seven and a half, ten. This is a delightful operation for the Treasurer; a scheme so simple, so easy, so convenient, so productive, has unspeakable charms for a Minister who thinks of nothing but how to get at the money. But in the process of wringing out taxes there are two parties—there is the operator and there are those operated upon, and as the two regard the process from very different points of view their opinions as to its delightfulness may considerably vary. When those who have to pay the duties come to study their incidence and to see how much really goes out of their pockets to satisfy the cravings of the Treasury they are apt to get very discontented. As soon as the state of public credit will allow of a reconsideration of our financial system that reconsideration is sure to be demanded. At present the country is submissive, because the crisis is not past. What has been done, however hurriedly and unadvisedly, must remain for the present, as evils might arise from disturbing the revenue, even though the movement were intended to establish a more equitable system. Mr. Eagar speaks as if the policy rushed through Parliament in a moment of panic would be the permanent policy of all Australia, and that any uniform tariff, should one ever be adopted would have ad valorem duties for its distinctive feature. We hope and believe that this is quite a mistake, and that whatever may have been the oscillations of opinion and the temporary expedients adopted in times of great financial pressure, the ultimate and fixed decision of the Australian colonies will be in harmony with the principles of free trade.

The colony of Canada which preceded us in excessive public expenditure—an expenditure which, combined with bad harvests, produced great financial depression—set us also the example of adopting ad valorem duties as the easiest and most effective relief. But Canada is now beginning to retrace its steps. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, who was the most energetic advocate of these duties, has in his latest budget commenced the work of reducing them. But for the military expenditure to which the colony has been exposed by its unsettled relations with the United States and by the Fenian raid, the reduction in these duties would have been much more considerable than is at present practicable. But Mr. Galt indicates his present policy, though he cannot at once attain to it. He aims at establishing a tariff which shall impose fixed duties on a small number of articles of large consumption, and getting rid of ad valorem duties altogether. That is to say, he is approximating towards the form of tariff existing in England, and which till lately existed in this colony—a form which a large experience has shown to be the least costly in collection, the most productive and the least inconvenient to trade and commerce, and which reduces to a minimum the drawbacks which are necessarily incident to all forms of indirect taxation.

The Education Question.—It is impossible to give insertion to all the letters sent to us on this subject. As space permits, a selected few, in favour of, and against, Mr. Parkes' Bill, will be published.

Errata.—In the leader of yesterday, *for* "686," *read* "886," Church of England; for all denominations 3578; *for* showing an attendance of "1046," *read* "10,460."

Supreme Court.—Master's Office.—Friday, 5th October.—Alliance Bank v. Irving, to settle minutes; re Thomas Brown, a person of unsound mind, to settle minutes; Warden v. Bailey, state of facts; Gorman v. Jones, minutes. Before First Clerk: Higham v. Hellyer, adjourned receiver's fifth account, and receiver's and plaintiff's and defendant's costs.

Anniversary Regatta.—A meeting was held last evening, at Tattersall's Hotel, for the purpose of electing a committee to carry out the arrangements of the forthcoming regatta. Mr. R. Driver was appointed Secretary, and Mr. E. Wyld, Treasurer.

New Zealand.—By the Beautiful Star, from Nelson, we have Wellington papers to the 22nd of September; Nelson to the 25th; Canterbury to the 19th; Taranaki to the 15th; and Hokitika to the 21st ultimo. With the exception of the trial and conviction of the Maungatapu murderers, the papers are almost void of interest. The last of the trials, viz, of Sullivan, for the murder of the old man, James Battle, will be found pretty fully reported in another part of this sheet.

Public Schools Bill.—The following is a copy of the petition in favour of the bill, to which were attached eighty signatures, presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Lang yesterday afternoon:—"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned, teachers of National schools in and around Sydney, humbly showeth—That your petitioners desire to express their approval of the bill entitled the Public Schools Act, and also the grounds on which that approval is based. That your petitioners believe that the afore-mentioned Act will economise the expenditure of public money for educational purposes. That it will afford ample opportunities for instruction in the tenets of each Church. That it tends to destroy the rivalry which exists at present among public teachers, and which alike injures both teachers and pupils. That it is calculated to raise the standard of instruction by the provision it makes for the proper training and classification of teachers. That it recognises the teacher as a member of a distinct profession, and is calculated to enlist a better class of men, and to establish harmony of sentiment among the members of the teaching profession. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into your favourable consideration, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c."

The Late Mr. W. J. Johnson.—Our readers, and especially those who take an interest in the cultivation of music, will read with much regret of the death of Mr. William J. Johnson. This talented gentleman for thirty years pursued the duties of his profession in our midst, and in his department of life has rendered valuable service to the community. On Wednesday evening last, after a lingering and painful illness, he died at his residence, Erskineville Road, Newtown. Mr. Johnson came to this colony in company with an elder brother (also an accomplished musician) in the early part of 1836. He brought with him the result of careful training and diligent study, and, above all, the devotion of a true artist. Those who remember his exertions in relation to choral music at St. James's will be not be slow to admit that his efforts have had a large influence in promoting that efficiency which now commonly characterises the "Service of Song." When Christ Church was consecrated he accepted the position of organist and choir-master, and retained it to the day of his death. Mr. Johnson was also well known as a composer. His "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" are familiar to most lovers of church music. An anthem composed by him for one of the collects, and published in England, was very highly spoken of by Novello. Among the latest of his compositions was a pleasing arrangement of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." In these and other pieces Mr. Johnson proved the thoroughness of his musical knowledge. In private life he was justly esteemed by all who had the privilege of his friendship, and his memory will be long revered for his public services, his domestic virtues, the strict integrity of his life, and the quiet and unobtrusive charities of home. Mr. Johnson was in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and has left a widow and eight children.

The late Prince de Condé.—We quote from the *Edinburgh Courant* of 27th June, the following kindly tribute to the memory of His Royal Highness, whose death, it may be remembered, took place at Petty's Hotel, in this city, on the 24th May last, at the early age of 22 years. The writer says:—"Of all the Princes of the House of Orleans, his father is the one who has most closely identified himself with the institutions, and intermingled most intimately with the society of this country. During the winter which the second generation of these royal exiles spent amongst us in Edinburgh, his son, the Prince de Condé, in like manner, was the one of the three cousins of whom we saw most, and who was most anxious to be one of ourselves. Whilst the others were our occasional guests, the Prince of Condé lived in the family of our townsman, Professor Lorimer, expressly in order that he, and his royal cousins through him, might see the interior of a Scottish household. In accordance, it was believed, with the recommendation of the Prince Consort, the French Princes were placed in Dr. Schmitz's class at the High School. Naturally clever, and admirably prepared as they had been, they all took high places; they were fine, handsome, spirited boys, and as they mingled with their schoolfellows without the slightest reserve, they all became great favourites. But it was 'little Condé,' as he was affectionately called, who bridged over the gulf which otherwise might have separated the sons of Edinburgh citizens from Princes of the House of Bourbon. It was he who asked permission to invite his schoolfellows to dinner, and planned little railway trips, and hired horses and carriages for their amusement of a Saturday. Full of love for Scotland, his heart was still in France, and we well remember the longing enthusiasm with which he spoke of it, and the transports of youthful hilarity with which he recognised every trace of the old connection between the countries. As he grew up to manhood we saw him less frequently, but an occasional visit or an occasional letter was sufficient to show us that he had not changed, and that, had he been spared, whatever the fortunes of his family might have been, this country more immediately, and Europe in a wider sense, would have had in him one of the most cultivated of gentlemen, and one of the kindliest, gentlest, and most genial of God's creatures."

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. J. Palser, hatter, George-street South. Mr. Palser was away from home at the time; Mrs. Palser had charge of the shop; a child about three years old was playing about behind the counter with a box of matches, when, it is supposed from one of them igniting, some loose paper under the counter caught fire. Several neighbours, on hearing the alarm, rushed into the shop, and Mr. Bown, junior, with some of the Fire Insurance Brigade, was soon there, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage done is estimated at about £6 or £7. The stock is uninsured.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—A correspondent, writing from Rouse-hill, says:—William Jones, an elderly man well known here, expired suddenly on the morning of the 2nd instant. He was in the act of chopping wood outside his residence when he fell heavily to the ground, and in a few minutes breathed his last. An inquest, accompanied by *post mortem* examination, took place in the afternoon of the same day, before Dr. Brown, District Coroner, which resulted in a verdict of death from disease of the heart. Deceased had been for some time before his death sexton of the church in this place, and will be long held in remembrance by its frequenters for his assiduity and kindliness of heart.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A meeting of the above was held at the club rooms yesterday, when several new members were elected.

WRECK RELIEF FUND.—An amateur dramatic performance was given last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late wrecks. The entertainment consisted of "A Conjugal Lesson," "Lend me Five Shillings," and the farce of "Turn Him Out," all the parts being sustained by amateurs. The hall was well filled in every part by a very fashionable audience, who testified their appreciation of the performances by repeated rounds of applause.

PASTORAL AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman who arrived in Dalby a few days since has favoured the *Dalby Herald* with the following items of news.—The country in the neighbourhood of Surat has been in a most deplorable state during the last six or eight months from want of rain—so much so, that some of the sheep-holders have been compelled to remove their sheep to their neighbours' runs; and others, who have not been so fortunate as to have neighbours with runs to lend, have been compelled to travel with their stock in order to save them from starvation. A great many of the Cammaroo sheep are travelling at the present time, and if rain does not speedily fall a great many of the other stations will have to adopt the same system, or otherwise submit to heavy losses. The lambing on some of the stations is finished, and on others it is progressing at the present time. At Dingham the yield was about 45 per cent., at Noorundo 60 per cent., and at Warkon the manager expects to get about 20 per cent. In travelling from the new bridge which has just been completed over the Dogwood to Dalby, there are two s'retches without water—the first from the bridge to Condamine, a distance of eighteen miles; and the second from Condamine to Wombo, a distance of twenty-five miles: on the latter piece there is a little muddy water at Sandy Creek, fifteen miles from Condamine, but no human being could use it.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE ACROSS BASS'S STRAITS.—We take the following from the *H. T. Mercury*:—In our last summary we stated that it was the intention of Ministers to bring forward a resolution on the subject of the restoration of the submarine cable between this and Victoria. That resolution has since been considered in both Houses, and was finally adopted in the Legislative Council, and reported upon to the Assembly on the 7th September, in the following form:—"That for the purpose of promoting the establishment of telegraphic communication between Tasmania and the continent of Australia, it is desirable that the Government of Tasmania be authorised to guarantee to any persons willing to construct and lay a submarine cable across Bass's Straits an annual rate of not more than six per cent. on the cost of such works." It is now, therefore, for persons desirous of embarking in this undertaking to put themselves in communication with the Government of this colony on the subject. In the course of the debate, in both Houses on the resolution, reference was made to some offer of this kind having been suggested to Captain Gilmore, when last in England, by one or more wealthy British houses, and that was the chief motive for its being brought forward and passed in its present form. It is believed that the whole work might be done for from £60,000 to £70,000, and that when done there could be no doubt of its yielding much more than six per cent. over and above the working expenses. Statistics were produced to show that the money laid out on the last cable would have been a highly paying investment by the present time had it been properly laid, without regard to the extension of telegraphic communication on the Australian mainland which has since taken place."

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF BARBARITY.—On Monday afternoon, two of Mr. John Martyr's children, and Mr. T. Skinner's boy, were in Mr. Blackshaw's paddock, when they were addressed by a person there, and induced to go on to the range at the back of the paddock. Whilst there, the man told them he intended to cut their throats, and directed them to say their prayers, which he made them repeat. The eldest of the boys was not more than nine years old. Instead of putting his diabolical threat into execution, he changed his mind, and said he would burn them, but told the youngest boy, one of Mr. Martyr's, to go away. He then strewed some bushes on the ground, tied Mr. Martyr's eldest boy, and Mr. Skinner's together, made them lay down on the bushes, then put some saplings over them, and a large stone over those. He then deliberately set fire to the bushes, and went away further up the range. The fire caught young Martyr's coat, which was a woollen one, and the heat, as he himself describes, made him exert himself, so that he threw off the saplings and stone, and the two boys then ran away. They were met by Mr. Phillips's coachman, who saw them running and very excited, and when they told him what had taken place, he wished them to go with him after the man, but they were too frightened to do so. The above is the statement of the boys. The police have been put into motion, and it is to be hoped that such a dangerous maniac, as the perpetrator of the above act must be, will not long be at large.—*Goulburn Argus*, October 3.

WANT OF RAIN IN THE DISTRICT OF SINGLETON.—During the last few weeks this district has been favoured with weather of the most enjoyable description. For pastoral and agricultural prosperity, however, many complain of the uninterrupted dryness of the season for the later wheat, and the softening of the soil for the reception of corn. We regret that many small settlers around us have considered it advisable to cut down quantities of growing wheat, crops which appeared rusty, in order to preserve the hay. Although we do not believe the Plains is entirely free from rust, as reports from Clydesdale and other farms seem to affirm, still we are also aware that considerable breadths of luxuriant green wheat, in the neighbourhood of Abbey Green and elsewhere, have been mown down without sufficient caution. Notwithstanding this, we have every confidence that the coming harvest will be a most plentiful one.—*Singleton Times* of yesterday.

A BOLD STROKE FOR LIBERTY.—The aboriginal prisoners Bobby and Blue Jacket, sentenced last week to five years' hard labour, for robbing with violence, made a desperate attempt to get out of the lock-up on Monday morning. They had contrived to get off the handcuffs with which they were bound, and had then matted their hair close to their skulls, so as to make it a difficult matter to get hold of their "cobras," and then stripping themselves, prepared for a rush. When the lock-up keeper opened the cell door, the attempt was made, but he was fortunately accompanied by another constable, and the blackfellows were soon floored and secured, and their irons were subsequently riveted on them, to prevent further operations of the kind.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, September 26.

DRY SEASON.—Old hands are prophesying another drought this summer, and the weather certainly appears provokingly settled. Water is fast drying up on the runs, and the river is very low. Many of the sheep-owners talk of keeping back their shearing as long as they can, in the hopes of rain, but the clover will soon be seeding, and the loss in wool by seeds would be more than shearing in the grease. Lambing is about over, and the average crop of lambs is about 93 per cent. The sheep are in excellent condition, and the lambs remarkably strong and healthy. The hay crops and the early wheat are looking somewhat languid, and rain is anxiously looked for. None are yet so bad but that a good shower would readily recover them, but it is to be feared that the former will, this year, be very light. There is every prospect of a plentiful supply of fruit, should the frosts keep off.—*Western Post* of Tuesday.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—A correspondent from the Hunter district writes us (*Western Post*) that foot rot is very prevalent amongst the sheep in that district this year. Many specifics have been tried for this disease, but so long as sheep go back to their old run on low pasture, where they first contracted the disease, cure is almost hopeless. The only remedy we ever knew of a permanent character is to put the affected sheep on a sandy run, the drier the sand the better. They cure in a very short time. In one of the other colonies this remedy is universal, coast sheep never being infected with foot root.

GREAT WANT OF RAIN.—There is no sign of rain yet, and the crops, which were beginning to look so well, are fast decaying. Should another week go by with the same parching days and frosty nights, it may be considered certain that at least one-third of the crops in the district will be destroyed. Each day brings the same droughty-looking sky, and the farmers everywhere are full of the worst forebodings. Large paddocks on the flats are in a hopeless condition, and the cereals on higher and poorer soils are "yellowing" fast.—*Bathurst Times* of yesterday.

FALLING-OFF IN THE GOLD FROM OTAGO.—The papers state that the return of gold from the Otago gold-fields appears to be on the wane. The escort which arrived in Dunedin on the 10th of August brought down the smallest amount for the year, 5171 ounces—the produce of twelve gold-fields for a fortnight. The escort once brought down nearly 50,000 ounces for the same period.

MESSRS. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale, this day, comprising, damaged grey calicoes, prints, Scotch twills, ticks, dress goods; also, drapery, ties, collars, ladies' bags, &c., at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

To Tailors, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, &c.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to direct the attention of the trade to his sale, this day, on the premises of Mr. R. Parr, 72, Market-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, the stock-in-trade of woollens, &c.; at 11 o'clock, household furniture, glassware, pictures &c.; at 12 o'clock, the mortgagee's right, title, and interest, in the lease, fixtures, gasfittings, counter, &c.—ADV.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Engineers, and others.—The attention of the above is particularly requested to an important sale by auction to be held this day, at the stores of Mr. H. Moore, Parramatta Road, Glebe, by Messrs. Chandler and Co., of the stock-in-trade, machinery, weighing machine, corn cracker, chaff machine, horse, cart, harness, &c., which must be positively sold without any reserve. For particulars, vide advertisements.—ADV.

# TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## KIAMA.

THURSDAY, 5 P.M.

A LARGE meeting was held at the court-house to-day, when a resolution was passed by a large majority concurring with the principles of the Education Bill introduced by the Government.

## TAMBAROORA.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

A nugget weight 87 ounces gross was found yesterday in Messrs. Paton and James's alluvial claim at Hawkins's Gully, about three miles from here.

## BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The Rockhampton committee on behalf of separation intend to memorialise the Home Government.

The revenue for the quarter is £192,427, showing an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £5277.

## MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

Mr. Sherwin is elected for the Southern District.

The bills falling due to-day have been well met.

The very heavy rain here interferes with the return ball to the Mayor to-night.

Some splendid fat cattle have come in from Cooper's Creek.

There is more inquiry for wheat, as country demand is beginning. 2000 bushels Adelaide, slightly smutty, were sold by auction at 5s. 6d.; Chilian, sound, at about the same figure. Adelaide town flour is quoted at £15; country, £13 10s. Moyne mills flour, £12 15s. Oats very dull. Malt in demand—sales are reported at 9s. 6d.

Blood's stout sold at 10s. 3d.

ARRIVED.—Escort, from Sydney.

SAILED.—Gothenburg (s.), and Tararua (s.), for Hokitika.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

ARRIVED.—Sussex, Wave, William Ackers, and a vessel supposed to be the Sydney Griffiths, from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

## ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 8 P.M.

Unfavourable news has been received from the Darling River.

Heavy rain is falling throughout the colony as far as can be ascertained by telegraph.

It is reported that Government has decided upon fetching back the whole of the party at the Northern Territory.

The Assembly has refused to vote money for improvements on the banks of the Torrens.

Messrs. Herschel and Babbage have been appointed Commissioners to the Melbourne Exhibition, and the Honorable John Hart, to the Paris Exhibition.

Wheat is quoted at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. Flour, £12 to £13; but no transactions are reported.

# DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN inquiry respecting the death of a woman named Margaret Fitzgerald was commenced yesterday, before the City Coroner, at Greig's Railway Hotel, George-street South. Deceased's death is supposed to have resulted from the effects of a blow and a kick inflicted by a man named William Purse, a cab-driver, who is now in custody in consequence. Mr. R. Forster appeared to watch the case on behalf of prisoner.

Sergeant Henry Kerr stated that he yesterday morning apprehended the prisoner before the Court, whose name is William Purse, at the residence of the prisoner's father; he apprehended prisoner on suspicion of his having caused the death of a woman named Fitzgerald, whose body now lies at the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum, by striking and kicking her, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at a place at the bottom of Green's-lane, off Parramatta-street; on making the charge, prisoner made no reply; as he was bringing prisoner along Parramatta-street to the police station he pointed out Green's-lane to him, when prisoner said that he was in that neighbourhood the previous morning and had a fight with another man; he took prisoner to the station, locked him up, and afterwards took him to the Central Police Court, where he was remanded to the Coroner's Court; he identified the body now lying at the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum as that of a woman named Fitzgerald; about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night he received information from Dr. M'Donagh and the Rev. Father M'Devitt to the effect that a woman was lying in a very weak state in a lane off Parramatta-street, and required immediate attention; he then went in company with Father M'Devitt and senior-sergeant Taylor to the place where the woman was lying, at a house at the back of Tooth's brewery; deceased was lying on some rags on the floor, in a very dirty filthy state; senior-sergeant Taylor asked the woman what was the matter with her; she said that some man had struck her; she was too ill to answer some other questions that were put to her, and died in about ten minutes afterwards; he saw a quantity of blood lying outside the building in which the woman was found; he observed a wound on deceased's nose, from which blood was flowing, and which appeared to have been inflicted by a cut or blow; he also observed that both her eyes had been blackened; her body was then removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Forster: Deceased was an aged woman, and appeared to have been very weak; it was his opinion that it was blood he saw outside the house.

Rose White stated that she was a general servant, and resided at Mrs. Galvin's; she had seen the body lying at the dead-house of the Benevolent Asylum, and identified it as that of a woman who went by the name of Peggy; about half-past 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning she was standing near to where Peggy lived, when she saw the prisoner coming from the paddock near to Green's-lane; she saw no other person about at that time but prisoner, Peggy, and some other woman; prisoner said to Peggy "Come on old bird, and have a drink;" at this time the other woman, who appeared to have been in company with prisoner, ran away from him; Peggy said to him, "Be off, out of this," and at the same time picked up a large stone; prisoner immediately drew back a little, and with his clenched fist struck Peggy across the nose; Peggy then dropped the stone; prisoner then kicked the woman in the back and knocked her down; Peggy's nose began to bleed, and she (witness) remarked that it was a shame to knock a poor old woman about; prisoner used very foul language; she only saw prisoner strike Peggy with his hand and kick her with his foot; she then called to a man named Owen Terence, who at this time had come up, and Terence at once rushed at prisoner and struck him; Terence told her to go and call Mr. Galvin; she went to call him, but found he had gone to work; she told Mrs. Galvin what had occurred, and Mrs. Galvin went with her to where the occurrence had taken place; Peggy had by that time managed to get into her own house; she had known Peggy about twelve months, and had been in the habit of seeing her daily; Peggy appeared always to be a weak and feeble old woman, but was able to get about; Peggy lived on charity, and was mainly supported by the neighbours; she did not hear Peggy speak after she had been kicked; in the afternoon of the same day she went to take Peggy some tea, when she found twenty or thirty persons in the room, who had been attracted there from curiosity; Peggy asked the people to go out to admit some fresh air, but they did not go.

Cross-examined by Mr. Forster: Peggy had been living in a very miserable state for some time; she had no bed nor other necessary furniture; the place in which Peggy lived was a miserable hovel, but it was generally kept clean; she had heard Peggy state that she had sometimes been a whole day without food, and was frequently complaining of ill health; the people remained in Peggy's room in the afternoon, and did not go out when requested to do so; when she first saw her in the morning, Peggy had an old decanter and a gin-bottle, which she was in the habit of taking every morning to Mrs. Plummer's, in Charles-street, to get filled with water.

Owen Terence, cabinet-maker, said he resided in Henrietta-street, Chippendale; he identified the body now lying at the dead house of the Benevolent Asylum, as that of an old woman who went by the name of Peggy; she resided in an old building at the back of Tooth's brewery; he had been inside the building in which deceased resided; he was passing near her place about half-past 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he saw her come out of the building; there was no one near her but Rose White and William Purse, the prisoner now before the Court; he stood for some moments, and saw Rose White running round the corner of the building in which Peggy lived, and prisoner was following her; Peggy came out of the building, and made some remark to Purse, but he could not hear what it was; she picked up something from the ground, but he could not say whether it was a stone or not; he saw William Purse strike at the old woman; he also saw him kick at her; he then went up to where the old woman was and found her on her hands and knees on the ground; he asked the prisoner now before the Court why he struck the woman; prisoner made no reply, and he (witness) struck him; prisoner then said "hold hard for a minute;" witness then pulled off his coat, as he thought Purse was going to fight with him; Purse picked up a stone, and stood with his hand raised, as if he was going to throw it at him; he told Rose White to call out for Tom Galvin; Purse then ran away; he observed Peggy's nose cut and bleeding; she did not speak to him; he asked her no questions; he was three or four hundred yards away when he saw Purse strike at Peggy; he had known prisoner for many years, and had no doubt whatever on his mind as to his being the same man whom he saw strike Peggy; Peggy had a great objection to people being about her place, and generally ordered everybody off who went near; although Peggy was an old and feeble woman, she was able to get about pretty well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Forster: The place in which deceased lived was a very miserable one; and contained no bedding or other necessaries; deceased was a feeble old woman; he should think she was about seventy years old.

The inquiry was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning to allow of a post-mortem examination of the body being made.

# NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY.

THE weather, which up to yesterday had been on the whole satisfactory for the present rifle meeting, took a change, the morning being hot and sultry, with a dense atmosphere, and the afternoon wet and uncomfortable, with wind varying both in force and direction. The direction of the wind, which blew pretty strong all the afternoon, was, for the most part, from the left.

The matches shot yesterday were perhaps equal in importance to any of those shot on the previous days. They included the match for prizes presented by the ladies, the match for marksmen, and the competition for the Battalion Bugle. In all these competitions the shooting was really good. The first prize in the Ladies' Match was won by Mr. B. Solomon with the excellent score of 34 in ten shots, at 200 and 500 yards with the Enfield. The first in the Marksmen's Match went to Lieutenant Webb, with the splendid score of 42 in fourteen shots—the ranges being 700 and 800 yards—with the Enfield in Hythe position. There are seven or eight competitors in this match yet to fire at 9 o'clock this morning, but if any one of them should make a higher score than 42 he will deserve to win. In the Battalion Bugle Match, the highest score was made by Mr. A. Wickham, 47 points in fifteen shots—the highest score ever made in this colony under the same conditions. This contest excited a considerable amount of interest, and ultimately the prize fell to the Sydney Battalion, whose representatives made the splendid aggregate of 434 points, being an average of 36·16. We venture to state, that the shooting to which we have specially directed attention was quite equal to the scores made at the same ranges in matches in England—sufficient proof of the progress which the riflemen of this colony have made in the use of their weapons.

After the Battalion Match was shot the squads representing the three battalions were drawn up in the large tent, and the total score made by each battalion twelve was read out by the Hon. Secretary of the Association. At the call of Captain Jaques three cheers were given by the Suburban Battalion Twelve for the Sydney Battalion, and on the call of Captain Bolton, three cheers were also given by the country Volunteers for the Sydney Battalion Twelve,—a compliment which the latter, in both instances, heartily acknowledged. On the invitation of Captain Raymond, as representing the Sydney Battalion, the three twelves adjourned to that portion of the tent devoted to the sale of refreshments, and a few bottles of champagne were cracked in honour of the victory. Captain Jaques proposed the health of the winners, and Captain Raymond suitably responded. Some other toasts were also given and responded to before the men dispersed homewards.

All the arrangements yesterday, the marking excepted, were satisfactory, and the marking in many instances was certainly very unsatisfactory. The committee on the ground consisted of Colonel Richardson (who has been there the whole of each day), Mr. Richard Jones, Mr. Walter Lamb, Mr. J. M. Leigh, and Captain Goodlet. Captains Baynes and Eastwood also assisted to carry out the arrangements of the committee and to expedite the business of the meeting.

With this, by way of preliminary, we append the names of the competitors, and the scores made in the three matches fired yesterday.

## SIXTH MATCH.

MARKSMEN.

Prizes presented by Mr. Walter Lamb.

Open to Volunteer marksmen for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866 inclusive, with Enfields, at 700 and 800 yards; Hythe position. Each competitor to have seven shots at each range. 76 entrances.

| | 700. | 800. |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Webb, Balmain, 1st prize, £12 | 25 | 17—42 |
| Colour-sergeant Linsley, No. 5, 2nd prize, £8 | 22 | 16—38 |
| Private M'Donald, Parramatta, 3rd prize, £5 | 22 | 16—38 |
| Arnott, Newcastle | 11 | 8—19 |
| Sergeant Iles, Penrith | 2 | 10—12 |
| Private Monday, St Leonards | 9 | 7—16 |
| Sergeant Pye, Parramatta | 19 | 9—28 |
| Grent, No. 2 | 13 | 14—27 |
| Captain Richards, No. 5 | 9 | 14—23 |
| Private Drew, West Maitland | 9 | 3—12 |
| Lieutenant M'Dougall, Parramatta | 8 | r— 8 |
| Private Maling, Parramatta | 10 | 20—30 |
| Corporal Thrum, South Sydney | 12 | 7—19 |
| Private Waterman, South Sydney | 2 | r— 2 |
| Corporal Brewster, No. 5 | 24 | 9—33 |
| Private Gee, No. 5 | 18 | 8—26 |
| Linsley, No. 2 | 9 | r— 9 |
| Captain Raymond, No. 1 | 10 | 11—21 |
| Private Boyce, St. George | 14 | 2—16 |
| Captain Jaques, Balmain | 15 | 14—29 |
| Sergeant Longfield, Balmain | 11 | 14—25 |
| Corporal Mansfield, Balmain | 12 | 10—22 |
| Private Stack, Balmain | 18 | 11—29 |
| Phillips, Balmain | 12 | 14—26 |
| Sergeant Killeen, Balmain | 13 | 4—17 |
| Corporal Cooper, No. 1 | 10 | 16—26 |
| Dickson, No. 3 | 14 | 15—29 |
| Private Faithfull, No. 1 | 12 | 6—18 |
| Graham, No. 4 | 12 | 17—29 |
| Colour-sergeant Prince, No. 4 | 20 | 15—35 |
| Private O'Dwyre, St. Leonards | 19 | 2—21 |
| Rayner, No. 6 | 14 | 11—25 |
| M'Cook, Penrith | 13 | 8—21 |
| Sergeant Thomas, Penrith | 15 | 12—27 |
| Captain Bolton, Newcastle | 15 | 12—27 |
| Private Wickham, No. 1 | 16 | 15—31 |
| Sergeant Lynch, No. 3 | 10 | 11—21 |
| Private Hordern, No. 2 | 16 | 13—29 |
| Lieutenant Brown, Newcastle | 15 | 11—26 |
| Captain M'Carthy, Penrith | 14 | 14—28 |
| Private Wickham, No. 2 | 19 | 7—26 |
| Sloane, West Maitland | 13 | 14—27 |
| Walwork, South Sydney | 14 | 3—17 |
| Slade, No. 1 | 13 | 14—27 |
| Brownlow, No. 1 | 17 | 20—37 |
| Dr. Ward, St. Leonards | 6 | r— 6 |
| Corporal M'Crea, No. 2 | 17 | 5—22 |
| Lieutenant Wells, No. 1 | 18 | 0—18 |
| Corporal D'Arietta, No. 5 | 19 | 11—30 |
| Private West, No. 4 | 12 | r—12 |
| Bailey, Parramatta | 12 | 7—19 |
| Douglass, No. 2 | 19 | 12—31 |
| Glennie, No. 2 | 15 | r—15 |
| Corporal Evans | 15 | 3—18 |
| Private Sharp, No. 2 | 11 | r—11 |
| Sergeant Cavanagh, No. 2 | 10 | r—10 |
| Private Compton, No. 2 | 18 | 9—27 |
| Sergeant Close, No. 1 | 13 | 11—24 |
| Private Bushelle, No. 5 | 20 | 13—33 |
| Rowling, Parramatta | 15 | 5—20 |
| Ormsby, No. 4 | 13 | 7—20 |
| Vaughan, No. 4 | 20 | 6—26 |
| Freeman, No. 1 | 11 | r—11 |
| Jackson, No. 1 | 14 | 4—18 |
| M'Lean, No. 1 | 18 | 3—21 |
| Finch, No. 1 | 5 | r— 5 |
| Corporal Johnson, No. 1 | 13 | 11—24 |
| Captain Macpherson, No. 3 Artillery | 9 | 20—29 |
| Private Phillips, No. 1 | 13 | 14—27 |

## SEVENTH MATCH.

THE LADIES' PRIZES.

Open to Volunteers and members of the Association with the Enfield rifle, in any position. Five shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The highest scorer throughout to be declared the winner. 91 entrances.

| | 200. | 500. |
|---|---|---|
| Private B. Solomon, St. Leonards, 1st prize, £20 | 17 | 17—34 |
| Sergeant Johnston, No. 5, 2nd prize, £12 | 16 | 17—33 |
| Lynch, No. 3, 3rd prize, £8 | 19 | 14—33 |
| Lieutenant Scarvell, Hawkesbury, 4th prize, £5 | 16 | 16—32 |
| Private Rice, No. 4 | 14 | 11—25 |
| Captain Bolton, Newcastle | 17 | 10—27 |
| Private Rayner, No. 6 | 14 | 14—28 |
| Ormsby, No. 4 | 9 | 4—13 |
| Lieutenant Brown, Newcastle | 14 | 16—30 |
| Private Goldfinch, Newcastle | 14 | 10—24 |
| Ensign Byrne, Penrith | 13 | 13—26 |
| Private Barnett, Parramatta | 12 | 6—18 |
| Corporal Dickson, No. 3 | 17 | 14—31 |
| Brewster, No. 5 | 13 | 9—22 |
| Private Bushelle, No. 5 | 14 | 15—29 |
| Cain, No. 5 | 10 | 14—24 |
| Harden, No. 1 | 12 | 10—22 |
| Ellwood, No. 5 | 11 | 5—16 |
| C. J. Roberts, No. 2 | 13 | 7—20 |
| Flavelle, No. 1 | 7 | 6—13 |
| King, South Sydney | 12 | 6—18 |
| Hordern, No. 2 | 13 | 8—21 |
| Sergeant Linsley, No. 5 | 14 | 15—29 |
| Corporal Cooper, No. 1 | 16 | 13—29 |
| Private Faithfull, No. 1 | 15 | 7—22 |
| Dr. Ward, St. Leonards | 15 | 16—31 |
| Private O'Dwyre, St. Leonards | 15 | 11—26 |
| Sergeant Sharp, Penrith | 8 | 6—14 |
| Private M'Cook, Penrith | 4 | 4— 8 |
| Captain M'Carthy, Penrith | 10 | r—10 |
| Sergeant Thomas, Penrith | 14 | 11—25 |
| Ensign Byrnes, Penrith | 13 | 11—24 |
| Corporal Lord, No. 1 | 9 | 11—20 |
| Lieutenant Webb, Balmain | 16 | 11—27 |
| Private Vaughan, No. 4 | 13 | 9—22 |
| Lieutenant Phillips, No. 5 | 12 | 16—28 |
| Private Gee, No. 5 | 15 | 15—30 |
| Linsley, No. 2 | 17 | 15—32 |
| M'Donald, Parramatta | 12 | 13—25 |
| Bailey, Parramatta | 12 | 10—22 |
| Finch, No. 1 | 16 | 16—32 |
| Corporal Johnston, No. 1 | 17 | 6—23 |
| Evans, No. 2 | 13 | 3—16 |
| Private Whitehead, St. Leonards | 11 | 7—18 |
| Compton, No. 2 | 13 | 12—25 |
| Douglass, No 2 | 16 | 14—30 |
| Brownlow, No. 1 | 16 | 12—28 |
| Freeman, No. 1 | 17 | 11—28 |
| Slade, No. 1 | 16 | 9—25 |
| Sharp, No. 2 | 14 | 9—23 |
| Corporal D'Arrietta, No. 5 | 11 | 12—23 |
| Captain M'Pherson, 3 A. | 14 | 8—22 |
| Corporal Thrum, South Sydney | 16 | 13—29 |
| Private Dunstan, Hawkesbury | 15 | 0—15 |
| Lieutenant M'Dougall, Parramatta | 10 | 11—21 |
| Sergeant Close, No. 1 | 11 | 9—20 |
| Private Walker, No. 1 | 9 | 5—14 |
| Ensign Hunt, No. 1 | 13 | 9—22 |
| Private Wallwork, South Sydney | 14 | 15—29 |
| Sloan, West Maitland | 15 | 14—29 |
| M'Lean, No. 1 | 9 | 10—19 |
| Gorrick, West Maitland | 12 | 4—16 |
| Captain Jaques, Balmain | 15 | 5—20 |
| Sergeant Longfield, Balmain | 14 | 6—20 |
| Corporal Mansfield, Balmain | 14 | 14—28 |
| Private Stack, Balmain | 15 | 6—21 |
| Boyce, St. George | 17 | 15—32 |
| Arnott, Newcastle | 15 | 10—25 |
| A. Sharp, No. 2 | 15 | 7—22 |
| Lieutenant Clark, No. 6 A | 11 | 6—17 |
| Sergeant Pye, Parramatta | 15 | 11—26 |
| Captain Richards, No. 5 | 17 | 12—29 |
| Sergeant Spence, Balmain | 11 | 12—23 |
| Dr. Milford | 6 | 0— 6 |
| Private Glennie, No. 2 | 13 | 12—25 |
| Wilson, South Sydney | 14 | 13—27 |
| Jackson, No. 1 | 16 | 4—20 |
| Geary, No 2 A. | 14 | 14—28 |
| Ensign Strong, No. 2 | 14 | 8—22 |
| Private Wickham, No. 2 | 15 | 14—29 |
| Corporal M'Crea, No. 2 | 14 | 11—25 |
| Private Drew, West Maitland | 15 | 8—23 |
| Sergeant Grant, No. 2 | 15 | 9—24 |
| Knaggs, No. 3 A. | 14 | 10—24 |
| Killeen, Balmain | 15 | 6—21 |
| Lieutenant Wells, No. 1 | 15 | 6—21 |
| Colonel Richardson, Staff | 12 | 13—25 |
| Private Phillips, Balmain | 14 | 6—20 |
| M'Keckmie, No. 1 A. | 11 | 3—14 |
| West, No. 4 | 13 | 17 30 |
| Graham, G. W., No. 4 | 15 | 12—27 |

## EIGHTH MATCH.

Battalion Bugle, value £30, presented by Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, of George-street.

The two battalions of Rifles and the country corps to send twelve representatives—thirty-six men in all; each competitor to have five shots at each of the respective ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. No entrance fee. The bugle to go into the possession of the senior officer of that battalion whose representatives shall have made the highest score, and to be kept by him till October, 1867.

SYDNEY BATTALION.

| | 200. | 500. | 600. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private Wickham, No. 2 | 18 | 15 | 14—47 |
| Gee, No. 5 | 15 | 14 | 14—43 |
| Brownlow, No 1 | 15 | 16 | 11—42 |
| Ensign Strong, No. 2 | 15 | 14 | 12—41 |
| Captain Richards, No. 5 | 14 | 11 | 15—40 |
| Lieutenant Phillips, No. 5 | 16 | 13 | 11—40 |
| Corporal Cooper, No. 1 | 14 | 13 | 8—35 |
| Private Hordern, No. 2 | 14 | 11 | 9—34 |
| Sergeant Lynch, No. 3 | 16 | 6 | 9—31 |
| Private Rayner, No. 6 | 14 | 6 | 9—29 |
| Corporal Dickson, No. 3 | 13 | 12 | 3—28 |
| Private Faithfull, No. 1 | 14 | 6 | 4—24 |
| | | | 434 |

SUBURBAN BATTALION.

| | 200. | 500. | 600. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private Stack, Balmain | 14 | 13 | 10—37 |
| Wallwork, South Sydney | 12 | 15 | 9—36 |
| Wilson, South Sydney | 15 | 9 | 11—35 |
| Corporal Moore, St. Leonards | 13 | 14 | 8—35 |
| Private Boyce, St. George | 12 | 9 | 11—32 |
| Solomon, St. Leonards | 10 | 10 | 11—31 |
| Tinley, Balmain | 13 | 10 | 8—31 |
| Dr. Ward, St. Leonards | 15 | 9 | 7—31 |
| Captain Jaques, Balmain | 15 | 13 | 3—31 |
| Private Phillips, Balmain | 13 | 14 | 3—30 |
| Corporal Thrum, South Sydney | 8 | 9 | 9—26 |
| Lieutenant Webb, Balmain | 13 | 8 | 4—25 |
| | | | 380 |

ADMINISTRATIVE BATTALION.

| | 200. | 500. | 600. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergeant Pye, Parramatta | 14 | 14 | 14—42 |
| Private Mailing, Parramatta | 13 | 10 | 11—34 |
| Lieutenant Brown, Newcastle | 13 | 13 | 7—33 |
| Private Ritchie, Parramatta | 15 | 13 | 5—33 |
| Arnott, Newcastle | 14 | 14 | 5—33 |
| Houison, Parramatta | 9 | 12 | 10—31 |
| Sergeant Thomas, Penrith | 12 | 10 | 9—31 |
| Captain Bolton, Newcastle | 10 | 13 | 7—30 |
| Private M'Donald, Parramatta | 14 | 10 | 6—30 |
| Sloan, West Maitland | 6 | 9 | 10—25 |
| Lieutenant M'Dougall, Parramatta | 10 | 2 | 10—22 |
| Private Barnett, Parramatta | 12 | 5 | 2—19 |
| | | | 363 |

The competitions set down for to-day are the match for the Silver Cup presented by Messrs. Hardy, Brothers; and the short ranges (from 200 to 600 yards) of the All Comers' Match.

# COFFEE AS A DEODORISER.

*(From the Queenslander, September 29th.)*

I AM not going to talk about coffee as some people do, beginning with a description of the trees which produce it, and the countries where they grow, the hundreds of years during which coffee has been known, and the millions of pounds of the roasted berries which are consumed annually in the United Kingdom. Neither do I intend to say anything about coffee as a refreshing and exhilarating beverage, the various modes of its preparation, nor the frauds practised in its adulteration. What can be said about coffee irrespectively of its growth, preparation, and use? Enough, as I hope and believe, to occupy the thought, and engage the willing attention, of every one who takes the trouble to read this paper.

Coffee is a deodoriser. It possesses this property in so remarkable a degree that it deserves to be generally known and better understood. After many careful experiments, its constant use, and several years of observation, I believe it is not too much to say that coffee is the most simple, also the most effective agent which can be employed in removing all kinds of offensive effluvia. It does this thoroughly—not by substituting one odour for another—displacing that which is disagreeable and unbearable by another which can be tolerated because it is less disagreeable. Its mode of operation, and its activity, do not consist in merely mixing with, and overpowering, the offensive materials. It does more; for it seems not only to neutralise but entirely destroy them.

The word destroy is, of course, used in its limited and popular sense; meaning only such a change, or separation, of parts as prevents us from putting them together in the same way again—just as we say that a letter, or other document when burnt, has been destroyed.

How is coffee to be applied? By incineration. Is that too fine a word? Take then its exact meaning—burning to ashes.

A small iron ladle, about the size of a gravy-spoon, or a common fire shovel will do as well, is to be heated to redness. Just as the redness is going off put into the ladle say a teaspoonful of freshly-ground (genuine) coffee, and carry it about the house, gently waving it to diffuse the smoke.

How does coffee act upon and remove offensive effluvia? I believe there is no mystery about it. Very many other substances, if properly used, would probably be equally useful. For a similar object, an old-fashioned remedy was burning a wisp of brown paper. But brown paper was then made from rags and tarred rope—very different materials from those now used in its manufacture.

Smoke, or speaking more correctly, vaporised carbon—because that includes both the visible and invisible particles emitted—is undoubtedly the purifying agent. The absorbent qualities of charcoal (carbon) have been long known; as have also its various uses as an antiseptic and deodoriser.

Where should coffee be used? In all parts of a house, and from cellars to attics. Still, the where and when must be determined by circumstances. They are matters for individual thought and contrivance. Let the principle be recognised; keeping a house free from disagreeable smells, and the practical application will be easy. There are endless variations in domestic life arising from differences in tastes and habits, and modes of management. It is impossible, as it is unnecessary, to attempt to enumerate cases to which an efficient deodoriser is applicable. Health, comfort, enjoyment; these are conditions longed for and sought after; and yet how slowly we acquire the knowledge, and put in practice the most obvious expedients, for realising our wishes! Not only in the time of sickness, whether temporary or long continued, but in the daily recurring arrangements of a family, many little things are happening which it is wished were otherwise. Take, for example, the cooking and serving of meals; and what is more unpleasant than to have the fumes lingering about the house for hours afterwards? Coffee, applied as directed, will clear these off in two or three minutes. Too frequently bedrooms are the most neglected parts of a house, and they ought to receive special attention. If we are not altogether wrong, we are a long way off being right, in this department. In the houses of many well-to-do families it is scarcely believable what crowding of children there is, and what cooped-up ill-ventilated places are designated bedrooms. So with respect to numbers of children, how many are all but suffocated and buried alive in cots and cribs? Nor is much to be said for the customs so long prevalent in the houses of the opulent, where servants sleep in the rooms in which the plate, and glass, and china are kept.

In schools, in hospitals, in workhouses, in prisons, in factories, in warehouses; anywhere and everywhere—in which the crowding together of human beings contaminates the air, and causes the *fœtor* inseparable from the respiratory and perspiratory processes—I believe nothing is more effective in clearing away the offending materials—thus preserving health and promoting comfort—than the daily and frequent applications of coffee in the way described.

Not for an instant must it be supposed that any remedial measures are to occupy the place of ventilation. Fresh air is the truest and most effective deodoriser. But there are times, and places, and circumstances in which pure air is not easily obtained; and in winter there are many days during which it is scarcely safe or prudent to open doors or windows. As a rule the use of a deodoriser should precede the free admission of air; otherwise that which is offensive at one part of a house will be driven off to another. Get rid of the disagreeable odour—then ventilate.

It is well for us that, by a law of its own, the cool fresh air outside our dwellings will force itself in. When every plan seems to have been tried for its exclusion, we know very little about the fruitlessness of such attempts. Every crevice and cranny is silently at work. There are innumerable inflowings over which we have no control. Let us be thankful for them. What would some houses be without them?

I have said that coffee is a deodoriser. I wish with equal confidence I could call it a disinfectant. Here extreme caution is necessary. Little is known about the propagation of diseases by atmospherical influences. We do right to pause over a subject which has so long baffled the skill of the wise and the learned. Such matters must not be treated lightly. It is better to feel and confess our ignorance than, unintentionally, deceive others in being ourselves deceived.

That poisonous particles in the atmosphere are sometimes the cause of diseases is not to be denied. But of the forms, the structures, the habits, of these particles nothing is known. Are they the germs of living organisms, or the ultimate fragments of putrefactive processes?

Does some one ask—"How can I know that coffee used as here described will purify the air of my house?" Try it. Burn half-a-dozen lucifers, or sprinkle some water on hot cinders, or throw an onion on the fire, or, worse than all these in combination, allow the hot water in which brocoli or cabbage has been boiled to evaporate, and the properties of coffee may very easily be tested.

JOHN CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.—The *Bendigo Independent* says: About 7 o'clock last Tuesday night, a Chinaman managed to effect an entry into one of the bedrooms of the Bendigo Hotel, and after making up a respectable swag of blankets and sheets, made his way into the Old Cemetery. He was fortunately noticed by one of the children, and the alarm being given, Mr. Hadley and Mr. Herney, who happened to be in the hotel, gave chase, and John was secured, and handed over to the care of detective Alexander. On being taken to the lock-up, John stated in excellent English that he was a new chum, and had only lately arrived in the colony. On being asked the name of the ship, he replied that the ship he came out in "had no bottom." It is not improbable that the police magistrate will recognise him, not as a new chum, but as an old acquaintance.

# NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, September 11.

THE new policy of Mr. Stafford's re-organised Government is now before the colony, and gives very little satisfaction to any part of it, so far as I can learn. In former letters I sketched the reasons for the change in the Ministry as clearly as I could, so as, if possible, to remove the difficulty so commonly experienced in these colonies of comprehending the political situation of their neighbours.

The conflict in which Mr. Stafford's Cabinet fell, was that of central against local Government, complicated by the different views of the advocates of separation and of unity in the colony. The Auckland and Otago members voted for the most part against the Government, influenced in part by the wish to secure the customary share of power and revenue to the provinces; partly also by pique at the refusal of the Government to entertain any separation proposals with patience, not to speak of favour. On the whole, I believe the party of separation is not at all pleased at the result of its action in this matter. In a good many respects it has been a failure, and it is hard to say whether it may not prove to have been a failure in all. Auckland, at all events, has succeeded in getting a government into office far less inclined to do her justice or grant her any favour than the last, and the only advantage that any one can see in it, is that she will be more bent upon separation.

The budget of the new Treasurer, who was Treasurer, it may be remembered, to Mr. Weld's Government also, is very little different from that of his predecessor. The only material change is that a saving of £39,000 is to be effected in the defence establishment owing to the intelligence received the other day that the Home Government means to leave one regiment in the colony without payment. An Imperial regiment will supply just the nucleus required, round which a very irregular force may gather and act, so that £70,000 with a British regiment will go very much farther to defend the colony effectually than £109,000 would have done without the regiment of regulars. There is a good deal of talk about the position to be held by the regiment left here (probably the 18th), and opinions are divided between Taupo in the very centre of this island and Taranaki and Wanganui on the West Coast.

A good while ago I informed your readers of the Governor's strong wish to plant a regiment at Taupo if the colony would only bear the expense of keeping it in the country. At that time Mr. Stafford objected to keep any troops at all on the condition of paying for them; and of course the late despatch from Mr. Cardwell removed that difficulty. It was now only a question of what should be done with the bounty of the Home Government. In this the Governor will naturally think he should have a potent voice, and if he still retains his very strong opinion on this point, it is not at all unlikely that the 18th may be placed at Taupo, in the very heart of the lately rebel districts. There would be a good deal to be said both in favour of and against the arrangement; but could it be done without provoking a new war—and this is after all only a question of how far the spirit of the Maories may have been quelled—it would give us a hold upon the interior such as could be gained in no other way. The proposal to place on the Estimates a sum of £38,000 for the purpose of carrying the electric telegraph to Auckland from Cook's Straits, may be held to favour the idea that some settlement in the centre is intended. Without a settlement in the Taupo district the thing would prove a total failure for years to come, as the Maories would inevitably burn down the posts, and make rough slugs of the wire for the purpose of shooting Pakehas. The Governor's plan I may mention once more, was to make the military settlement at Taupo the mere germ of a large city of regular colonists, which he thought would one day be the most convenient place for a capital in the colony. No scheme of civilization could possibly hold out a better promise than this for the natives, if only—and the if is an all important one—they would accept it readily.

The natives between Wanganui and Taranaki go on fighting in the same dogged hopeless sort of way as formerly. The attempts lately made by Mr. Parriss, the Civil Commissioner, to bring them to terms proved utterly abortive, after the usual delays and deceits had been carried on for a long time. The cessation of negotiations was, however, vigorously followed up by the revival of hostilities, and Major M'Donnell's force of mixed natives and colonial troops followed up the late diplomatists to their villages in the heart of the forest, and, after some smart skirmishing, put them to flight with a loss of about ten killed and many wounded. Nobody on our side was killed, nd only four men were wounded—all of them Europeans. This is the usual result in such encounters; the auxiliary natives fight very well, but in no case are they in the habit of bearing the brunt of the fighting when there are Europeans to take it off their hands. By such skirmishes as these there is very little doubt that Major M'Donnell and his force of three or four hundred men could in the course of the summer now approaching, either subdue or destroy the remnants of the Ngaruanui tribes, and it is the earnest hope of every well wisher to either race in the colony that he should be allowed to do so. It would be too presumptuous on the part of any one knowing anything about the course of events in New Zealand to prophesy as to such a question as this, however; for nowhere has the proverb concerning the cup and the lip been so often or so fully exemplified as in our Maori wars.

The case of the Waikato regiments of military settlers is likely to become one of celebrity. The Government having refused to entertain the question of the back pay the men petitioned the Houses of our Legislature, but the answer they got was that they must proceed by Petition of Right to her Majesty, as no colonial Mixister would accept service of a writ in the cause. It was supposed that this would end the matter, but now the men seem quite bent upon carrying the matter out, and are asking for subscriptions in Auckland to enable them to do so. The case is about to be referred to some eminent counsel in the Australian colonies for his advice before proceeding to follow the course indicated by the New Zealand Parliament. My own impression is that the colony will not come out of the affair with particularly brilliant credit, as there can hardly be a doubt that the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement with these men has been infringed in many respects.

Of the King natives at Kawhia there is little to be said. They seem to be sinking into that state of inaction and laziness which renders the revulsion of feeling after a native war so much more dangerous to the people than its continuance. Sickness is said to prevail greatly amongst them, and of course they are shut out from any help we could give them in their distress by their own determination to have nothing to do with us. There seems little or no danger of any outbreak from these people, unless, as I have intimated, under some such provocation as a military station being established at Taupo, which would effectually isolate them from all connexion with their fellows.

The first few allotments of the new town of Tauranga, on the East Coast—the scene of the famous Gate pah business—have just been sold, at very excellent prices. The place indeed is justly a favourite one, as it must become the main port for the trade of about two hundred miles of coast to the north of the East Cape, and has some of the finest country in New Zealand lying behind it.

Four out of the five vessels of the Australian squadron are at present in Auckland harbour. It is supposed they will remain here until the arrival of Commodore Maguire.

# MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy | 187 | 18 | 9 |
| Gin | 257 | 17 | 3 |
| Whisky | 65 | 18 | 9 |
| Rum | 160 | 5 | 0 |
| Wine | 64 | 1 | 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ——— (in bottle) | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 344 | 14 | 0 |
| Tea | 284 | 0 | 0 |
| Coffee and chicory | 99 | 12 | 2 |
| Sugar, unrefined | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Molasses | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Dried fruits | 48 | 5 | 9 |
| Bonding warehouse duty | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| Pilotage | 18 | 7 | 0 |
| Outports | 17 | 16 | 0 |
| Ad valorem | 728 | 3 | 7 |
| Package charge | 109 | 18 | 0 |
| Total | £2698 | 9 | 9 |

The Danneverke and Herald of Light, from Foochoo arrived to-day. The former brings 515,200 lbs. of tea. The latter has 2003 chests 2564 half-chests and 1611 boxes of tea, which will probably go on to the Melbourne market.

Thomas Dawson reports the sale this day, at the Victoria sale yards, of 182 heads of H. Newcomen's mixed cattle, at an average of £7 18s. 6d. all round.

There was the usual attendance at the weekly wool sales this afternoon, at which 189 bales were offered. Biddings were brisker, and 119 bales changed hands. The lots offered were, with one exception, old wools; one parcel of new clip, in grease, 9 bales GTL, was bought in at owner's reserve. Sheepskins were in full supply, and prices ruled lower, say a farthing all round. The sales resulted thus:—

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered 33 bales, and disposed of 2 bales hand-washed at 11d.; 1 bale of greasy at 3½d.; and 16 bales greasy at 9d.; also 9 bales sheepskins at 6d. to 6¾d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 90 bales and placed 49 bales scoured at 12d. to 21d, and one bale greasy at 8¼d. The most noticeable lots were 10 bales, WDq, at 21d.; 13 bales, UE in diamond, at 19d. 8000 sheepskins were also disposed of, at 4½d. to 7½d.

Mr. Ebsworth sold 1 bale pieces, at 6¾d.; 1 bale locks at 3d.; 1 bale greasy locks at 4d., 6 bales greasy at 6¼d., and 1 bale scoured at 14d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner's sales consisted of 18 bales wool, all small lots, and 7000 sheepskins. The latter realised from 5¼d. to 7¾d.

Mr. Reid offered 15 bales, but withdrew the whole.

Mr. J. Graham sold 20 bales skin, wool at 14¼d.; 2 lots scoured at 12¾d. to 17¾d., and a quantity of sheepskins at 7d. to 7½d.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 25th ultimo records a rather improved state of trade during the past month. It says:—

The arrival of the Ethel from London has supplied the market with most descriptions of goods, and as her cargo was chiefly composed of most seasonable goods, consignments have met with ready sale. The failure of the Ministry to carry out their proposed new fiscal measures has also had a revivifying effect upon trade. As at first submitted, the Government suggested that Customs duties should be swept away on the 31st of December. Subsequently, and when their proposal was near its catastrophe, the Treasurer intimated that he would not seek to initiate his new system until after the close of the first quarter of 1867, and the dissolution of the House of course renders the proposed fiscal changes even still more remote, so that trade has been to a great extent relieved of the heavy depression which the threatened change of system temporarily cast over it. During the next month we shall of course be deeply immersed in the excitement of a general election, the voice of the people having now to decide whether Customs duties shall be adhered to, or whether we are to have recourse to a system of direct taxation for the purpose of raising a revenue sufficient to support the present system of Government. It is of course not our place to treat of politics in a mere commercial record; all questions of this nature will be found fully dealt with elsewhere, but as affecting the commercial progress and prosperity of the island, we could not do otherwise than make a passing reference to the proposed changes. Besides the arrival of the Ethel, we have had many consignments of goods by way of Melbourne and Sydney, and with general merchandise our market has been kept well supplied.

We have Otago papers to the 20th ultimo. From the *Daily Times* of that date we quote the following:—

Since the departure of the mails via Panama, the import market has continued in a dull condition, presenting but little of interest in the transactions which have come under notice. Shipments actually to hand have in general been placed without difficulty, and prices fairly maintained without symptoms of giving way or of fluctuation; but for shipments to arrive, even when supposed to be close at hand, an extreme indifference to operate has been manifested by buyers, and, except in one or two very scarce articles, transactions other than for prompt delivery have been almost nil. The restrictiveness which characterises financial arrangements last month is still felt, though in a lesser degree. Credit, however, has been fairly maintained; no commercial casualties have taken place, and only the lapse of a short period of time is requisite for the entire subsidence of any unnecessarily cautious policy. There have been no arrivals from British or foreign ports since the 5th, and the only intelligence to hand respecting overdue ships has been the reported putting in of the Olive Mount to the Mauritius. Bank rates of discount remain as last given, and exchanges close, viz.:—On London, at three days' sight, 3 per cent.; at thirty days' sight, 2½ per cent.; at sixty days' 2 per cent.; on Sydney, 1 per cent.; on Melbourne, ½ per cent. Breadstuffs—The market for imported breadstuffs has been quiet, and against the full supply of provincial sales of large parcels cannot be effected without giving way in price to an extent to which holders have not submitted. However, taking into account that at this time the country demand is almost wholly supplied by the country mills, and that there is no present demand for flour for the northern provinces, quite as much business has been done as could have been expected. For Chilian and Californian, values have been maintained; for South Australian a little improvement is noticeable. Ruling rates are:—South Australian, £20; Californian, £16; Chilian, £15 to £15 10s; provincial, £15.

# ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, 16, Argyle-place, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Wool; at the Depot, at 11 o'clock, 2 Milking Cows, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and chaff; at his Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Poultry, Pigs, Fat Lambs, &c.; at half-past 1 o'clock, Dairy Produce.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize; at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow.

MR. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Horns, Bones, Woolpacks; at half-past 11 o'clock, Caustic Soda.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 3 o'clock, Carcase Mutton and Pork.

MR. REID.—At his Stores, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides and Bones.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, 566, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco and Cigars, Matches, Pipes, Fancy Goods, Counter, Show-glasses, Scales and Weights, &c.

MESSRS. SOLOMON AND FRANCIS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines and Spirits.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—On the Premises, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Books, Crockery, Glassware, Bedsteads and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; on the Premises, opposite Christ Church, George-street, at 2 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of a Furniture and Bedding Warehouse; at the Albion Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Timber.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Braces, Belts, Bags, Crimean Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Drapery, Tweeds, Damaged Grey Calicoes, &c.

MR. TEAKLE.—On the Premises, 72, Market-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Woollens, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pictures, Crockery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Lease, Fixtures, Gasfittings, Counter, Pier-glass, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hams and Bacon, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Rattans, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—On the Premises, Parramatta Road, opposite Newtown Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Weighing Machine, Office Desks, Chaff-cutting Machine, Circular Saw, Bench and Saws, Horse, Spring-cart, Harness, Hay, Chaff, Wood, &c., &c.

MR. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, China, and Glassware.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Lambs.

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## AMERICAN 450 POUNDER GUNS FOR THE DEFENCE OF PORT JACKSON.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—It is mentioned in your report of the Hon. Treasurer's financial statement, that one of the new items to be charged to the consolidated revenue fund for general services consists of "six American 450 Pounder Guns with carriages, £3000."

This must be a mistake, and the public ought to know what would be the cost of six American 450 pounder guns with carriages, slides, accessories, and ammunition.

From official information (reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department), the Rodman, 15 inch cast iron gun, cast hollow, weighs 49,105 lbs., and cost 6500 dollars, that is nearly 22 tons weight, and £1300 cost. The wrought iron carriage costs £250, the slide £200, and accessories about £100. The average value of each round of 450 lbs. shot, or 330 lbs. shell, fired with a 35 lb. charge of common powder, is more than £3, and if we procure 250 rounds per piece (a small number if we have to depend entirely upon our American friends for a supply), the ammunition for each gun will cost more than £750, and will weigh more than 40 tons. The total weight of the six 450 pounders, with their carriages, slides, accessories, and ammunition, will exceed 400 tons, and the freight, package of shell, powder and accessories, insurance and other charges, will exceed £2000.

Thus the amount required to purchase six 450-pounder guns would be at least £17,600, viz :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Six guns .. .. .. .. .. .. | £7800 |
| Wrought iron carriages, slides, and accessories .. | 3300 |
| Ammunition, 250 rounds per piece .. .. | 4500 |
| Freight, package, insurance, and other charges .. | 2000 |
| Total .. .. | £17,600 |

or for each gun, £2933.

The £3000 proposed to be expended on American 450-pounder guns will, therefore, only suffice to procure one of these guns instead of six.

I shall now ask who is the official that has advised the Government to buy these American guns, and from what source he has obtained his information to frame his estimate of the cost of six 450-pounders, with carriages, &c.? He must be totally ignorant of gunnery, and particularly of modern artillery, to have given the price of 450-pounder guns at £500 each. The old 68-pounders—now rejected everywhere for coast defences, and rapidly replaced by rifled guns—cost more than £500 each, delivered at Sydney, for the fifteen 68-pounders imported this year, and which the Home Government was so willing to get rid of *on repayment*, have cost the colony more than £8000.

If your report of the Hon. Treasurer's speech be correct, the Government has been misinformed as to the cost of the American guns, and such a statement remaining uncontradicted might be the cause of the money asked for being voted, and occasion waste of time and money by preventing or delaying the purchase of the necessary guns for our defences, unless we pay six times more than the amount asked for procuring them.

The effect produced by the 400 and 450 lbs. shots, or the 330 lbs. shells of the 15-inch guns, is not such as to recommend the adoption of such ordnance for coast defences or for long range guns. The following results may be stated :—

At 50 yards, a 400 lbs. solid shot fired with 60 lbs. charge of powder, initial velocity 1430 feet per second, was sent through a 6 inch French plate and 30 inches wood backing.

At about 300 yards, the Confederate ironclad Atalanta was completely disabled by a 15-inch shot fired from the monitor Weehawken. The casemate of the Atalanta was inclined 35 degrees from the horizon, and consisted of the worst armour that could be made, viz., 4½ inches of laminated armour, backed by 30 inches of yellow pine.

At 200 yards, the 400 lbs. shot, fired with 35 lbs. of powder cannot be sent through 4½-inch solid plates with the usual backing of timber, &c.; but the Americans state that the 400 lbs. shot, fired with 40 *lbs. of powder*, can penetrate these plates, although *they take care not to risk* the reputation of the 15 inch gun by a public trial on a Warrior target.

It is well-known by those who take an interest in such matters, that the United States Navy Department has determined not to make public the results of the experiments made at the Washington Navy Yard with the 15-inch guns,—for these experiments, while proving that circular armour is stronger than flat plates, proves also that large smooth-bore guns that cannot safely burn a charge of powder equal in weight to the tenth of the weight of the shot, can only be used advantageously at close quarters, and not at long range.

The 15-inch guns were adopted in the United States Service without having been subjected to the ordeal required for other guns. The chief of the Ordnance says in his report, October 20th, 1863, that "time did not allow of this proof being applied, and the guns were accepted and put into the service after having endured, however, somewhat more than the test prescribed by the Army regulations." [More than 100 15-inch guns were then in use in the United States Service.] One of the 15-inch navy guns, however, burst when firing a 440 lbs. shot with a 70 lbs. charge of powder. The bursting of a 15-inch cast iron gun is very different from that of a wrought iron hooped gun. The former bursts explosively, scattering fragments on every side, the latter only becomes unserviceable by the loosening of the hoops or tubes of which the wrought iron guns are built up; or the cast iron guns, by bursting, carry death all round, whereas wrought iron built-up guns are perfectly harmless when any of the tubes give way. It is worth noticing, for the moral influence it may have upon artillerymen, that no wrought iron coiled or built up gun has yet burst explosively, except when fired "à outrance" for the purpose of experimenting to test the weakest points, or the most defective parts.

As long range guns, the value of the 15 inch bore has not been tried. From the formulæ of experimental balistics, and the comparison with experiments on other large smooth bore guns, particularly the 68 pounder English gun and the French "canon de 50," we may calculate approximatively the penetrative powers of 450 lb. shot, or 330 lb. shell fired with 35 lbs. of powder, at long ranges. We know that the 68 pounder is fired with 16 lbs. of powder, or the shot is, in proportion to the powder, 4·25 times the weight. The French 50 pounder, firing shot of 22·26 k g., with charges of 6·25 k.g., gives a proportional weight of shot to powder equal to 3·55; and the American 450 pounder, firing solid shot with 35 lb. charges of powder, gives a proportion of shot to powder of 12·85 times the weight of the charge. As regards velocities, those found by the electric balastic pendulum in the experiments recorded in British and United States Artillery records are, for the 68 pounder gun, fired with 16-lb. charges and 68-lb. solid shot; 1579 feet per second at 30 yards, 1488 feet at 100 yards, 1422 feet at 200 yards, 988 feet at 1000 yards, 341 feet at 2000 yards; and for the 15-inch gun, firing 315-lb. shell with 50-lb. charge of powder, the velocities obtained—1250 feet per second initial, 1210 feet at 100 yards, 1160 feet at 200 yards, 890 feet at 1000 yards.

In the report of the Defence Commission (1862), the ranges of the 68-pounder gun are given as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| At point-blank range .. .. | 310 yards |
| At 1· elevation .. .. | 730 yards range |
| At 3· elevation .. .. | 1470 ditto |
| At 5· elevation .. .. | 2000 ditto |
| At 7· elevation .. .. | 2440 ditto |
| At 10· elevation .. .. | 2930 ditto |
| At 12· elevation .. .. | 3200 ditto |

And in the notes on sea-coast defences of General Barnard, the ranges of the 15-inch spherical shell, 330 lbs. weight, fired with 35 lbs. of powder, are—at 1· elevation, 620 yards; at 2°, 920 yards; at 3·, 1200 yards; at 4·, 1470 yards; at 5°, 1700 yards; at 6·, 1900 yards; at 7·, 2100 yards.

The greater velocities and ranges of the 68-pounder shot are easily accounted for by the greater proportionate weight of powder to shot used in the 68-pounder gun than in the 15 inch 450-pounder; the proportion being for the former 4·25, and for the latter 12·85, as already stated. Working from these data and General Didion's formula, or by $Z = 12{\cdot}64\ aL\ (1 + \frac{2}{105} V^2)$ we come to the conclusion that the amount of penetration in solid oak would be equal to the diameter of the projectiles at the following ranges, viz.—for the 68-pounder gun, 8-inch shot, at 2100 yards, and for the 450-pounder gun, 15-inch shell, at about 2000 yards; therefore, a 15-inch shell, weighing 330 lbs., that might penetrate at 50 yards the sides of an ironclad coated with 6 inches of armour, could hardly pass through the side of an ordinary wooden vessel of war at 2000 yards!

The 15-inch shot or shell not having been tried at such range as 2000 yards, for penetration, the result of calculation of the striking velocity of 15-inch shell at 2000 yards has not been verified, but it is certainly not far from correct, as the velocity is reduced to very little more than 300 feet per second at such a range. Sir H. Douglas, in his Naval Gunnery, states that the penetration into oak of a 68-pounder shot is 20 inches at 2500 yards, but he has taken for data experiments at short ranges, which he proves to be very discordant, and he has based on them his value of R in the formula $p = \frac{2\,v.\,r.\,s}{3\,Rg.}$ In the absence of authentic experiments it is better not to undervalue the crushing and breaking strains of any materials against which we should require to fire at long ranges.

Everybody is well aware of the low estimation in which the 68-pounder gun is now held in England when compared with rifled guns for penetration at long ranges; for ranges much above 2000 yards the American 450-pounder will stand as low or perhaps lower in estimation, however tremendous its power may be at short ranges. Rifled guns must be used instead of smooth bores when it is required to maintain the velocity at a great range in order to obtain penetration. We require guns for long ranges, and yet the Government is advised to go to America to order smooth bores which are only good at short ranges. One of the reasons, stated in an official document printed last session by order of the Assembly, for not applying to a private company for rifled guns as recommended by the Secretary of State for War, is that we should be entirely dependent for the supply of ammunition on the Elswick Ordnance Company, if they supplied us with guns, and now it is proposed to depend upon the *Americans for* this same supply. Armstrong, Whitworth, Blakeley, Mackay, and other makers can supply guns of large calibre, rifled or smooth bored, if the Home Government cannot spare any large Woolwich guns. Where is the necessity for procuring for our defences American cast iron guns that have the irremediable defect of not being sufficiently strong for burning, without fear of explosion, a heavier charge of powder than one-twelfth of the weight of the projectile.

It is to be hoped that some one will take up the subject and prevent the Government from making a bad investment in buying American 450-pounder guns, and that, like every cautious capitalist, the Hon. Treasurer may be prevailed upon to make further inquiries concerning ordnance before investing in such a doubtful stock.

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## THE ALLEGED SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th ultimo we notice the following paragraph :—

"Distress amongst the working classes.—Repeated applications for relief are daily made to the Police Magistrate by able-bodied men unable to obtain work, and from inquiries made it appears that there is a greater amount of destitution amongst the labouring classes than has occurred for many years. We have been requested by Captain Scott, Police Magistrate, to make known his willingness to receive donations, to be carefully expended in relieving distress."

This has rather astonished us, as by referring to the advertisements you will find that since last Monday week, the 24th ultimo, up to the Saturday following, we have been advertising for men for railway works between Picton and Nattai, and strange to say not one has applied for work up to the present date. We think if Captain Scott were to refer to the advertisements under the head of wanted, he would be enabled to put able-bodied men in the way of getting an honest living.

EMPLOYERS OF ABLE-BODIED MEN.

Nattai, 1st October.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—As from the lateness of the hour it was prudent I should forego my privilege of speaking at the great meeting held last evening, in the Temperance Hall, on the Education Bill now before the country, will you oblige me by the insertion of this letter in your paper?

The crisis now passing is too important to be allowed to go without using every legitimate means for the settlement of this vexed question of public education; and as the measure proposed seems to me adapted to this end, I feel a responsibility to aid its success, and a stimulant also from the character of the opposition with which it is assailed.

It has again and again been asserted that any disturbance of existing systems is unnecessary—that they work well together, and give general satisfaction. Such an opinion is reported to have been given only last evening, by Mr. A. Gordon, at Redfern, but anything more palpably at variance with fact for years past can hardly be conceived. The desire for one comprehensive system, in contradistinction to the two rival systems in operation, is wide spread, intense, and increasing. Denunciations most persistent of the National system as a Godless system, and I know not what besides, have been uttered by the friends of the Denominational system themselves; and it is only now, when, in the threatened destruction of the double system, their own seems to be involved, that the plea for both to continue is urged. Sir, the fate of things as they are seems to be sealed, whatever may come in their place, and it is but right it should be.

The very notion of a National education carries with it the idea of unity of system; and whether it will be a saving of money or not to have but one, the advantages to be gained are so great and varied, both in relation to the quality and fruits of the education imparted, as to render it indispensable.

As to the general satisfaction felt with things as they are, it is an instructive fact that the great meeting held last evening in the Temperance Hall, was not originated, as I believe everyone yet held in opposition has been, by clergymen or ministers whose State-aid proclivities are notorious, but by the laity—I may say, too, by the working men of the people, whose views and feelings on the subject are thus significantly represented, and while writing this letter, I am interrupted by two others of the same honourable class, seeking co-operation in another public meeting in one of the suburbs on the same side of the question.

I think, Sir, the friends of Denominational education must have been struck with the character of the opposition to the bill that has so far been offered, in no very gratifying manner. To me it looks damaging in the extreme. Clerical bodies have been summoned, and their chosen men have given their utterances; and to what in the main do they amount? Is it not that the present bill will, if it becomes law, soon destroy Denominational schools, and with them the religious instruction of the youth of the colony? Minor nibblings at mere matters of detail have been displayed, and specimens of special pleading, as e. g., that given by the Rev. Percy Smith at the meeting convened by the Rev. Dr. Barker, who, in one breath, eulogised the people as being interested in the religious education of their children, and in the devotional exercises with which the Denominational schools are opened and closed to a degree that might astonish the Colonial Secretary if he were but acquainted with it; and, in almost the next, stigmatised them, and raised a laugh at Mr. Parkes's expense for being so foolish as to suppose they would be sufficiently honourable to pay the school fees if not compelled!

But as to the great objection and its great reason—that Denominational schools, and with them the religious teaching of the youth of the colony, are doomed, by the passing of this measure, surely it is not so conclusive that the dreaded consequence would follow though the said schools should disappear. The argument supposes that all the religious education that exists or that is possible is given through these schools, which is monstrous. The plea is a discredit to those who employ it. It brands them with criminal neglect; whilst to those who do not believe in the Denominational system at all, it offers positive and unmitigated insult. We may assure our friends we do not think of them so badly as their own reasonings would compel us. Were the Denominational schools extinguished, we believe their love for the youth around them, to say nothing of their sectarian zeal, would prompt them to new and possibly more effective methods of giving them religious instruction. The solicitude of both clergy and laity on this point affords ample guarantee against the calamity so pathetically paraded.

As to the future fate of Denominational schools under the operation of the proposed law, exaggerated views may be held. The bill makes provision for their continuance under certain circumstances. But should they go, as predicted, what then? This forces up the question, *ought* Denominational schools to be sustained from the public Treasury? A question to which possibly it may be difficult on any principle of political or sacred law to give any other than a negative answer. What is the grand peculiarity in the teaching of these schools? *Denominationalism—the creeds—the theologic peculiarities of sects!*

Now, assuming it be the duty of the State to undertake the instruction of its youth, let the question be nakedly asked, Is it the duty of the State to teach the different creeds by which its religious sects may happen to be distinguished? Who will venture to say it is. Ought not National education to be rigidly national in its principles and aims? Should parties exist holding religious peculiarities, who wish to inculcate them upon the young, let them do so; let them have Denominational schools if they please and as many as they please, but it ought to be at their own cost. What moral or political right have they to demand State money for their sectarian purposes? And what right would the guardians of the public wealth have to spend the nation's funds for such purposes?

If the State ought to concern itself with the religious belief of its youth, it is bound by the interests of truth—and, by common sense too—to determine what ought to be believed and therefore taught, and to see to it that nothing but such Creed be taught in its schools. To say that it is under obligation to teach, or to support the teaching of diverse and conflicting creeds is puerile and insulting in the extreme.

Some gentlemen have talked of the injustice to Denominational institutions that will be involved by the passing of this bill. Injustice, Sir, supposes the violation of rights; and before the plea of injustice can be employed to sway public opinion against this measure, it should be shown that rights belonging to Denominationalism will be infringed. Had a bill been brought before Parliament to provide from the National treasury for the religious education of the children of Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians, these being the selected objects of State patronage, then, if a cry of injustice were raised, it would have force, and would deserve to be heard; aye, however large, numerically, those sections of the community might be. And depend upon it, those who now raise that cry would not then be silent; they would make the country ring with their righteous protests against such wrong; but how is it that, although the case is actually reversed, they still raise this cry, and seem to be utterly insensible to its force when proceeding from those who are really in the circumstances supposed? Whatever the wrong would be against which they would then raise their voice, is chargeable upon them now, and surely it entitles one to advise that the less said by them about injustice the better.

This system of Denominationalism is steeped in the viciousness of the principle of State-aid to religion—a principle that stands out in bold defiance of, or in criminal indifference, to the first principles of the Religion of the Son of God, and who does not see that the marrow of the bone of this contention lies there? If with the remains of this principle in the bill, it is approved by us, it is in the spirit of concession, and nothing else.

Objection has been strongly urged to the composition of the proposed Council, as being unequal to the numerical importance of religious parties. But why should the principle of representation in proportion to the bulk of parties be enforced? As argued by Mr. Leary last evening, the proposed council would fairly represent different creeds, and possess the indubitable advantage of securing a workable board or council. The proposed composition of the council appears to me to be one of the most valuable parts of the measure, and one which, I trust, its worthy framer will not readily allow to be disturbed. But, Sir, if this plea of numerical proportions is insisted on, then let it be remembered that it requires some serious modification. The plea of numbers in favour of the Episcopal body, so constantly set forth, and which, in so many ways, is made the basis of preference and privilege in its favour, is about as unworthy of religious men as anything could well be. How are its swollen proportions made up; and what, as indicative of religious superiority, are they worth? Are all persons that happen to be included in census returns as members of the Church of England therefore such? If they are, then what sort of a Church are we to regard it as being? It must surrender all title, as a Church of Christ. If not, then by what moral right are the thousands—may I not say tens of thousands—that must be cut off, counted in this vaunted greatness and superiority? It may be objected that the argument applies to other sects also. I answer, in nothing like the same extent. Under the figment of a National Church in England identification with it in myriads of instances is the result of the mere accident of birth. This result flows with population to the colonies, and on no better ground must of the enormous and sometimes even arrogant pretensions to ecclesiastical superiority are based. A plea of superiority, as a religious body, is used both by clergy and laity on the ground of numerical proportions, when those proportions convey no idea of proportionate religiousness; nay, when those proportions are notoriously swollen by the equally startling majorities in favour of that communion to be gathered from the records of courts of justice, gaols, asylums, &c. There is a weakness about this plea that should lower its tone vastly. Perhaps gentlemen—Christian gentlemen in particular—would consult their own dignity, as well as the rights and feelings of many of their fellow-citizens, were they to lay it aside altogether.

The bill appears to me to do honour to its author. If passed, I have no doubt it will be a boon to the country, I therefore desire its success.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES VOLLER.

2nd October.

## THE LIVERPOOL EDUCATION MEETING.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—The report of the proceedings at the meeting held in the Court-house here on Monday evening, which has been sent to you by your agent in this place, and which appears in this morning's *Herald*, contains so many inaccuracies, and so entirely misrepresents the facts of the case, that, out of regard to your credit for fairness and impartiality in reporting, as well as out of respect to that which is justly due to my own character, I solicit as a favour the insertion of the following corrections in your next issue.

The meeting was not, as your reporter states, "a public meeting in favour of the Education Bill," but only "a public meeting to consider a petition." The first resolution as moved by Captain Sadleir, R.N., was, as the copy in the hands of the chairman will prove if necessary, not at all to the effect stated, but simply to the effect that the meeting was in favour of the proposed bill. There was no premeditated arrangement to create a disturbance, as your reporter affirms. There has been no such clerical interference as he asserts. Mr. Hodgson did not "move himself to the chair," but was called to it by general acclamation. And if it is true that "there are a great many here in favour of the bill," it is equally true that there are a *great many more* against it.

With reference to the disturbance, I may mention that Captain Sadleir and Mr. Rose (both magistrates, I believe), in the course of their speeches on the first resolution, indulged very freely in remarks against the clergy in general, and especially and in an individual manner against the Bishops and clergy of the Church of England in this colony. These remarks, notwithstanding their tendency to produce impatience and irritation, were listened to with calmness, and were by most of the persons present estimated at no more than their real value.

The objections against the bill were in themselves so very weighty, and were so clearly put before the meeting, that it became evident both to the supporters and to the opponents of the bill, that the great majority of those present were against the bill both in its spirit and in its details. Up to this point there was no interruption beyond that which occurs in every public meeting where the sentiments of all those who compose it are not in complete accordance.

There were, after this, some reckless, unfounded, and uncharitable observations made by the agent of your paper in this town, and these did certainly provoke a little interruption, but only so far as to be within the limits of good temper on both sides.

The real occasion of the disturbance was the strange conduct of Captain Sadleir, who was annoyed at the taking effect of some remarks made by one of the speakers against the bill and its author. Captain Sadleir rose to interrupt the gentleman who was speaking, and when the meeting protested against this injustice and appealed earnestly to the chair, the chairman, being really ignorant of his duties and incompetent to discharge them, abruptly dissolved the meeting.

The lights which your reporter mentioned as having been put out were put out (will it be believed?) by Captain Sadleir himself and by his supporters! and if there was any dissatisfaction felt or expressed, it was at the fact that an assembly, which had been complimented for its exemplary patience by speakers on both sides, which was willing to listen to a temperate discussion of the important question before it, and which dispersed quietly when requested to do so, should have been thrown into confusion by a gentleman who spoke much about the right of a British subject to express his opinions freely, and yet, when the opinions expressed were not in agreement with his own, called into exercise his power as a magistrate and treated unoffending citizens, who had assembled at his own invitation, as if they were a riotous mob, directing that with the strong arm of the law they should be turned out of the Court-house by a sergeant of police!

On the question of clerical interference, I must add, in my own defence, against the implied imputation of your reporter, that it is not my practice to interfere in any matter which does not fairly belong to me. With regard to the proposed Education Bill, I am fully persuaded that it is one of the most mischievous attempts to injure the best interests of the colony that can be devised; and I conceive that, in expressing this persuasion, I am not more guilty of clerical interference than the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. John Graham, and other clerical gentlemen, whose speeches in favour of the bill have recently been reported at such great length in your columns.

Regretting that the inaccuracy of your reporter has rendered it necessary for me to make these statements,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM HODGSON, M.A.
Principal of Moore College.

Liverpool, October 3.

## THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—The opponents of the Education Bill introduced by Mr. Parkes, in endeavouring to show the superiority of the Denominational system, with their characteristic unfairness, assert that the Non-vested National schools ought to be reckoned as Denominational.

I presume, Sir, that if these gentlemen knew that, with the exception of the vesting of the property, there is no difference between the vested and non-vested schools, and that in both the instruction is of the same character, they would not have made such an assertion. Further, in some instances the non-vested schools do not belong to any denomination, and in others to denominations which never had connection with the Denominational Board. On what grounds, then, do they base their statement?

But, Sir, many of the so-called Denominational schools ought to be considered National, for they have abandoned their principles, and I venture to assert that in most of the Denominational schools, both in Sydney and in the country, children of almost every religious denomination may be found.

The opponents of the National system, in making their favourite charge of its expensiveness, overlook the fact that every vested school is the property of the country, and available for any system that may be established by the Legislature, while the Denominational schools are the property of the various sects.

At all the meeting held in the various parishes to object to Mr. Parkes's bill, great stress has been laid upon the fact that the Denominational schools are more numerous than the National, but it is very conveniently forgotten that the Denominational system had the start of the National by several years, and that it was because of its inefficiency that the National system was established, and that wherever the latter has come into competition with the former it has proved its superiority.

One instance, that of Balmain, adduced by the Rev. W. Stack, will prove this. There are, I believe, in Balmain, three schools—two Denominational and one National. Though the National school has only been in existence for a little more than six years, and the others were established long before, yet there are more children attending it than the other two together.

It should always be borne in mind, Sir, that a teacher of a National school has nothing but his own industry and ability to rely upon to induce parents to send their children to his school, while the clergymen and other influential men of the district use all their influence to get children to attend Denominational schools.

Yours, &c.,
KAPPA.

## DR. LANG'S MISTAKE.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I find in your issue of this morning the following extract from Dr. Lang's speech on the Education question :—

"It was quite evident that the National system, which the Colonial Secretary was now endeavouring to perpetuate here as a means of education generally, was inaugurated in the first instance in this colony by the Roman Catholic priesthood of the day. The real conflict was not so much between Roman Catholics and Protestants as between one section of Roman Catholics and another—between Dr. Ullathorne of the past, and Archbishop Polding of the present."

This statement is incorrect. I was in Sydney at the time and before the arrival of the Very Rev. Dr. Ullathorne in 1833. The Most Rev. Dr. Polding arrived in 1835. But the National School system was not introduced in New South Wales until 1847 or 8, under Governor Fitz Roy.

During Sir Richard Bourke's administration there was a proposition before the Council about the introduction of that system, but I am not aware of any steps being then taken by the Legislature on this question. I beg to inform the Rev. Dr. Lang that Dr. Ullathorne and Dr. Polding were unanimous in their opinion regarding the dangerous effects of the mixed or National system of education, especially in a thinly peopled country like Australia, where no efficient provision could be made for the religious instruction of Catholic children attending such mixed schools; and I think I have had far better opportunities than Dr. Lang of knowing the respective opinions of these eminent dignitaries respecting the question of education.

J. M'ENCROE.

October 4th.

## THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I observe by a telegram published in your issue of the 2nd instant, that the opening of the Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne has been postponed until the 23rd instant, in consequence of the necessity for erecting additional buildings to display the large number of exhibits that have been received, and are expected. It is fortunate for many intending exhibitors in this city that this extension of time has taken place, as an opportunity will now be afforded them to forward specimens of natural products, or of manufacturing skill, which, from the shortness of time that was given to prepare them, would have otherwise been shut out. It may be desirable to explain that the reason why Sydney was so much behindhand in preparing for the Intercolonial Exhibition was that the New South Wales Government did not at first favour the idea of forwarding articles for exhibition at Melbourne, fearing that the interest of the Paris Exhibition would be exhausted by the efforts made for the colonial one. But in response to the earnest and cordial appeals made by the representatives, Dr. Bleasdale and Mr. Knight, who visited this colony to solicit their co-operation, it was resolved to attempt to gather some contributions, in order that New South Wales might not be wholly unrepresented among the sister colonies. It was not till late in August that appeals were made to contributors for this purpose, so that only a month was allowed for the preparation of exhibits. This period is now extended to the 23rd instant, and many who expressed regret that they had not time to prepare may now avail themselves of the opportunity.

Various descriptions have appeared in your columns of exhibits that have been forwarded to Melbourne by enterprising colonists. It was a matter of regret to the Commissioners that the time was so limited that it was not possible to afford the citizens an opportunity of inspecting these specimens collected together before they were dispatched; but as the 29th September was the last day for receipt of goods, and the exhibition was proposed to take place in Melbourne on the 11th of October, it was apparent that there was no time for such a purpose. It may be interesting, however, to give your readers some information of what has been forwarded to Melbourne, that they may know how this colony will be represented, and it may also encourage others to supply whatever deficiencies may be observed. It is certain for the reasons stated above, that this the elder colony will not be adequately represented especially in works of art, and in manufactures, for which longer time would have been required, but it is to be hoped that a favourable display of her mineral wealth will be made. This will probably be the case in all but the gold products, of which no specimens have been as yet forwarded for exhibition. This is to be regretted, but it arises from the fact that no funds have been allowed for their collection.

The following are some of the articles transmitted :—

In the mineral kingdom, the Commissioners have resolved to make a large display of our wealth in coal. This, though not an attractive object for sight-seers, will suggest to the thoughtful and intelligent sources of enterprise to capitalists, and of employment to intending emigrants, that will prove of more practical utility than the exhibition of the most modern adaptation of art and skill. The display of this product has been confided to Mr. Keene, the Government Examiner of Coal Fields, and a series of handsome colonial wood frames have been made in which the coal of each seam in work is displayed in its full thickness, some of them being ten and twelve feet in height. A large placard, in gold letters, will announce the fact that the present produce of our mines is 20,000 tons per week, which is an item to place in the balance against the gold produce of our wealthy neighbour. A collection of the strata and specimens of the marine fossils obtained above and below the coal will also be forwarded, and it is to be expected and hoped that this will for ever set the disputed question at rest as to the age of the coal beds of New South Wales, and prove the correctness of the Rev. Mr. Clarke's views on this matter.

The recently discovered deposits of kerosene shale will also be exhibited. The Hartley Kerosene Oil Company send two large blocks of their shale or cannel coal, together with the various products therefrom, viz., kerosene oil, crude oil, and paraffine. The Western Kerosene Company also send a very large block of shale from their mine at Hartley. In addition to these valuable deposits there will be sent specimens of kerosene shale of equal richness from various other parts of the colony. The Wollongong shale will be shewn, with its products of oil, naptha, and lubricating oil. From Burragorang, from Colley Creek, from Liverpool Plains, and from the Hunter River, there will be specimens of this valuable mineral exhibited, showing that it is spread over a vast extent of country, and indicating future avenues to wealth that must excite the attention of all who reflect what an important article of consumption this oil has become. In iron, and iron ore, this colony will display samples comprising a series of the products of the Fitzroy Mines, from the crude ore to the finished metal in various forms. The Messrs. Russell show some fine specimens of casting, particularly a large "Royal Arms," cast in Fitzroy Iron; and Mr. Gibbes, the farrier, has applied the same material to the manufacture of a great variety of horse shoes, which are beautifully finished, and exhibit much ingenuity of design. It is difficult to overrate the advantages this colony possesses in having such a product available. There can be little doubt but that the time will arrive when this will be regarded as not the least valuable of our mineral productions. At all events this colony has as yet, we believe, no competitor among the adjoining colonies in the production of iron. Copper ores and pure copper will be shown from the Cadiangullong Mine and also ores from the Icely and other mines in the Bathurst district. Many valuable copper mines, however, are not represented by specimens, and those interested might find it to their advantage to seize this opportunity to display the wealth they possess. Silver ore is shown in specimens from the Moruya Mine; from Woolgarlo, near Yass; from near Scone, and other places, but there is as yet no specimen exhibited of silver produced. Lead ore is also shown in various specimens. There are also specimens of marbles of great beauty, limestone, granite, building stone, meerschaum, &c., taken from various localities, indicating how bountifully this colony is endowed with mineral wealth.

As before stated, our exhibits are deficient in gold specimens, in which no doubt our neighbours will make a most attractive display. Some might suggest that, therefore, this colony should not compete, as we are certain to be distanced; but it will be, we think, a matter of great regret if our quartz reefs, are not represented in a Victorian Exhibition. It is highly probable that no portion of the New South Wales production would receive so much attention at the hands of the experienced quartz reefers of Victoria as specimens of our quartz reefs. It is confidently believed by most natives and residents here that New South Wales possesses reefs of equal, if not superior, richness to those of Victoria, and it is constantly alleged that if the same energy and enterprise were thrown into this branch of industry here that is exerted there, we should have our large centres of mining industry such as there are among our neighbours. It is also alleged that the reefs in Victoria are becoming worked out; how important is it, therefore, to seize this opportunity to place before the eyes of thousands of experienced miners evidence that there is an opening here for their skill and industry. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that within the next fortnight all that are able to contribute fair average unpicked specimens from the reefs of this colony will forward them to the Commissioners for display at Melbourne. The specimens should be labelled with the name and position of the reef from which they are taken, and it is also desirable that they should be accompanied with a description of the thickness of the reef or vein, and the nature of the strata by which it is surrounded. We may thus hope to awaken the interest of hundreds of competent judges, who, if they can see it to be their interest, will aid in the development of our resources, and place this colony in the position which we believe it ought to occupy in the production of gold.

In animal products the display made by New South Wales at Melbourne is not large. It is yet too early to shew specimens of the clip of wool of the present season. Arrangements have been made, however, to extend the period for the reception of wool till the 15th of November proximo. Choice fleeces will be separately shewn in glass cases as soon as they are received from the growers, and any intending exhibitor may obtain cases for this purpose on application at the office of the commissioner in Custom-house buildings. From promises received, it is hoped that in the course of the present month a creditable show will be collected. This department is under the kind superintendence of Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, one of the commissioners, who will give any information on the subject that may be desired. Mr. O. B. Ebsworth contributes a fine collection of tweed cloths of his own manufacture, and in this department it is believed that the colony will be admirably represented. Messrs. French and Sons, of Bowenfels, also send specimens of colonial tweeds. Mr. Henry Bell and Mr. Charles York send specimens of tallow; but considering what an important article of export it is, it is to be hoped that some more exhibitors may be induced to offer specimens of their production. In the articles of soap and candles there will be no exhibits, as the heavy ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. imposed at Melbourne prevents all prospects of trade between this port and Victoria; the makers of these articles do not appear to think it worth while to compete. Butter, cheese, ham, and bacon will also be exhibited; but considering the large amount of such produce that is forwarded hence to Melbourne, the specimens are not so numerous as might have been expected.

From Grafton, Messrs. Wilcox and M'Gillivray will forward a handsome collection of specimens of natural history. Here it is only proper to mention that the rising town of Grafton has distinguished itself by great and commendable activity in the collection of articles for the Intercolonial Exhibition. Mr. Thomas Bawden, the mayor, appears to have entered into the affair with all his heart, and to have diffused much of his spirit among the citizens and their ladies, for from Grafton alone twenty-two cases of specimens were received and forwarded to Melbourne. These contain articles in every class of products, and will be grouped together in the building at Melbourne, and will furnish an example of what the activity of a few can accomplish even in a small community.

Salt beef, a large article of export, is unrepresented at present but some specimens are expected to be sent.

In leather and its products the show of New South Wales will, be believe, be most creditable. Messrs. Alderson have contributed largely. Messrs. Saddington, and Mr. Begg, of the Glenmore Tannery, also send specimens of hides cured at their works. Mr. James Vickery sends specimens of colonial boots, made by machinery; and Mr. John Lobo, of Pitt-street, specimens of his admirable hand-made work. There are still other exhibits expected in this department of trade.

In saddlery, too, thanks to the exertions of Mr. John Brush, and the Messrs. Alderson, Sydney, will, we trust, be able to make a handsome exhibition; but the shortness of the time prevented many others entering into competition in this as in many other branches calling for the exercise of skill and taste.

In jewellery, Messrs. Veyret and Delarue, and Mr. Qwist, show specimens of ingenuity in adapting the emu egg to objects of ornament and utility; but our principal jewellers declined to exhibit.

In printing, bookbinding, furniture, clothing, cabinetwork, it is very desirable, if possible, that specimens should be shown, although the time for preparation is short.

In vegetable produce, there are specimens of maize, wheat, barley, and notably a specimen of maizena or flour, made from a particular description of white maize, exhibited by Mr. T. S. Mort, which bids fair to be of great colonial importance. Tobacco, colonial grown, is exhibited by Mr. E. M'Encroe, Mr. E. T. Penfold, Mr. Church, of Maitland; Mr. Baker, of Dungog; and Mr. D. H. Campbell, of Bathurst. Specimens of negrohead, made in the colony from imported leaf, are also shown by the first-named gentleman. There will be numerous specimens of timbers of the colony, in the collection of which Mr. E. Hill and Mr. Moore, of the Gardens, have been very active. Mr. John Cuthbert, Mr. Hinton, and Mr. Penman are also contributors in this department.

Mr. E. H. O'Neil sends a beautiful cabinet containing a great variety of perfumes extracted from Australian flowers and herbs; and Mr. T. O'Neil, confectioner, of Brickfield-hill, also sends a cabinet containing specimens of confectionery.

There are many exhibitors of arrowroot, the production of this nutritive food appearing to have become very common. The samples shown appear quite equal to the imported article.

In wine, the specimens received are as yet few, probably because many exhibitors are holding back for the Paris Exhibition. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. John Wyndham, one of the Commissioners, the Hunter River wine district will be fairly represented, specimens having been received from many of the principal growers. It is to be hoped that during the next fortnight an effort will be made by some of the wine-growers in the other districts to forward samples for competition to Melbourne. In this branch of colonial production New South Wales has hitherto taken the lead, and, we believe, maintains it; but as yet many, our oldest growers, have not come forward, so that the colony is not fairly represented in this important product.

Mr. Scott, of Brisbane Water, sends a beautiful sample of sugar, 27 lbs. in weight, and Mr. Holland, of Port Macquarie, also sends a sample, 10 lbs. in weight, and of very superior quality. Mr. Field, the potter, in George-street South, sends a large variety of articles of pottery, which appear to be in every respect equal to the imported articles. Messrs. Goodlet and Smith also show some of the larger articles of pottery. Mr. H. Woolnough, exhibits cabbage-tree hats, and the material and mode of manufacture; and Mr. May, of the Randwick Asylum, shews cabbage-tree plait made by the youthful inmates of that admirable institution. Mr. Brencker, of Liverpool, contributes a beautifully made hat from the husk of the maize, shewing how this waste product may be usefully employed. Mr. Reid, the governor of Darlinghurst gaol, has sent a large collection of matting, the produce of the labour of the prisoners under his care.

Mr. Patterson, the herbalist, contributes a case containing forty specimens of medical herbs and their products, all grown in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

There are some very fine specimens of graining in wood and marble, the production of Mr. Williams, a painter and grainer in this city, who was a successful competitor in this branch of art at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Great hopes are entertained by his friends that his present efforts will maintain, if not increase, his reputation.

In the department of art the Exhibition does not adequately represent the state and the resources of art in this colony. There is one picture by Mr. Conrad Martens, one by Mr. F. C. Terry, one by Mr. J. R. Roberts, one by an amateur (Mrs. C. T. Geddye), and two by Mrs. Thurston. These were painted for competition for two prizes awarded by the Commissioners to the best painting illustrating colonial scenery.

In figure subjects there are two very excellent dry paintings by Miss Myra Felton, one being of G. V. Brooke, in the character of Virginius, and another an original design entitled "Good News." The various views are interesting, and exhibit marked characteristics of the scenery and atmospheric effects of the country they represent. It was hoped by the Commissioners that some of the possessors of works of art by colonial artists would offer them for exhibition at Melbourne; but when we consider the risk to which they would be exposed in the transit by sea to Melbourne and back, and the chance of damage at the Exhibition itself, it is after all not to be wondered that possessors of works of this description should hesitate, for it must be remembered that these cannot be replaced. It is to be expected, therefore, that Melbourne will be enabled in this department to outstrip all competitors. Perhaps if she were to show against us in Sydney we might be able to hold our own. In addition to these works, painted for competition, Mrs. Scott has three very nice paintings, and Mr. Samuel Elyard contributes four specimens of landscape. In the department of photographs, it is hoped that Sydney will make a very creditable show. Mr. Degotardi exhibits his panorama of Sydney Harbour, and several other views of various parts of the city. Mr. Freeman, who has been engaged by the companies, sends enlarged photographs of all the banks and the insurance offices, and also a collection of the beautiful villa residences that so embellish the suburbs of this city. The Government have caused to be executed by Mr. Hetzer a number of photographic views of the chief public works of this colony, such as railway bridges, viaducts, harbour works, &c.; and many large establishments have sent in views of their premises. In addition to these the Commissioners have had a number of street views taken that will give a lively idea of Sydney as it is at the present day. On the whole, there will be nearly 100 photographs of the public and private buildings of Sydney and its neighbourhood, which it is believed will form an attractive exhibition of themselves.

Although far from a complete account, I have endeavoured to give your readers some idea of what has been done to represent this colony at the approaching show at Melbourne. I hope the perusal of this statement may stimulate many to come forward even at the eleventh hour, and add to the various objects that have already been sent. As it has been resolved that this colony shall assist at this intercolonial display it will be a pity, and it would be some reproach, if she did not appear with credit. But at the same time we must be prepared to find New South Wales surpassed in those popular and attractive features connected with art and manufactures that command the interest and attract the admiration of superficial observers; but it is to be hoped we shall present evidences of natural wealth in the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms which will far outweigh any deficiencies in the works of taste and skill.

To enable us to do this we would still call on all friends of the colony to come forward at once with such specimens of produce as they may be able to procure, in order to furnish handsomely the space allotted to the colony in the New Exhibition-buildings at Melbourne.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. D.

P.S.—It is highly desirable that exhibitors should, if possible, send duplicates of their products, in order that the Melbourne show may not be despoiled in order to send the exhibits on to Paris. This will necessarily be the case whenever the same object has to be exhibited at both places.

## MR. EAGAR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—Will you allow me to bring under your notice three extracts from as many separate authorities upon the effects of bank note issues on prices.

"Does it not prove that there is a rotten system of credit which has been patched up by the banks. * * * * * This is the result which arises *from unlimited paper issue* and the absence of all restraint, and it imposes upon the Government of to-day or to-morrow the doing in this country on a small scale of what has been actually done by the Bank of England on a large scale."—Hon. G. Eagar, as reported by *S. M. Herald*.

"I apprehend that bank notes, bills, or cheques, *as such*, do not act on prices at all. What does act upon prices is *credit*, in whatever shape given, and whether it gives rise to any transferable instruments capable of passing into circulation or not."—J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, vol. ii. p. 51.

"These considerations abate very much from the importance of any effect which can be produced in allaying the vicissitudes of commerce by so superficial a contrivance as the one so much relied on of late, the restriction of the issue of bank notes by an artificial rule."—J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, vol. ii., page 69.

"These persons (the supporters of the Bank Act of 1844) maintain that during a period of active speculation the Bank, if left uncontrolled, might most powerfully stimulate credit by large issues of Bank notes, and thus contribute to force up the prices of various commodities to an unnatural point—the phenomenon which, as we have before said, always accompanies a commercial crisis. There can, however, be no doubt that the credit purchases which are made in times of active speculation are rarely, if ever, effected by means of bank notes—bills and book credits are the instruments of credit which are almost invariably employed."—H. Fawcett, M.P., Manual of Political Economy, page 445.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
A COUNTRY BANKER.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—With reference to the statement lately made by the magistrate (Central Police Court) about the destitution of able-bodied men in Sydney, I can only state that a relative of mine, living near Ryde, Parramatta River, lately offered an English ploughman £35 per annum and his rations, which the said ploughman refused. Another friend of mine wants thirty men to proceed to the Clarence, and offers £1 sterling per week per man, and yet not one of them come forward. The fact is, there are a pack of lazy men in Sydney, who will not work out of it. If there was really a scarcity of work they would be glad to accept such good wages.

I remain, Sir, yours,
ANTICROKER.

Sydney, 4th October.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—In your report of the business in the Legislative Council, *yesterday, you say*, "Mr. Gordon said that the local banks in England did issue bank notes for one pound sterling. *He knew that for a fact.*"

"The President did not deny that such was the case."

I venture to say that this is an error. It is true that Scotch and Irish banks issue notes of one pound; but *no* English bank, local or otherwise, is allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than *five* pounds.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ROBERT HILLS.

St. Peter's, Cook's River, 4th October.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the Philosophical Society published in to-day's *Herald* it is stated as a most remarkable fact in connection with the genus Trigonia *that while no living species were known to exist in Europe none had been found fossil in Australia*; I mentioned this as being the general belief, but have since ascertained from the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A. (who, I am sorry to say was absent from the meeting on account of ill health, and to whom the colony at large is so much indebted for his geological researches), that this view, the absence of fossil species of Trigonia in Australia, is no longer to be relied upon. The genus mentioned is found here in a fossil state. One species very near to, if not identical with, *T. costata* exists in what Mr. Clarke believes to be the inferior Oolite beds of Western Australia, and this and another species are in a collection forwarded from that colony by Mr. Barlee, the Colonial Secretary, to the Rev. W. B. Clarke.

The fact relating to *T. costata* was published by Mr. C. Moore, of Bath, in a paper read before the British Association, 1862 or 1863. Mr. Clarke also states that a Trigonia exists in the tertiary beds of Victoria, and singular enough a species so identical with the living one of New South Wales that no essential difference can be detected.

The account of this fact is given by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, secretary of the Geological Society of London, in the *Geological Magazine* (vol. III., p. 30), who found it in a collection of fossils sent to him by the Geological Survey of Victoria. Mr. Jenkins says that it approaches nearest to *T. Lamarckii*, only differing from it as specimens generally do which may have been collected from the Miocene beds of Sherbrook and the older Pliocene Mordialloc.

In concluding his paper, the author mentions of having published with figures, "That palæontologists who speculate on the origin of recent faunæ may be acquainted with the fact, and that those who are doubtful of their identity with a recent species may satisfy themselves of the validity of my determination."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
JAMES C. COX, M.D.

Sydney, 4th October.

## THE MAUNGATAPU MURDERS.

### TRIAL OF SULLIVAN, THE APPROVER, FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES BATTLE.

CRIMINAL COURT, NELSON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice Johnston.

The jury having been impannelled, the indictment was read over by the Registrar, charging Joseph Thomas Sullivan with having wilfully and feloniously murdered, on the 12th of June last, one James Battle.

On being asked what his plea was, Sullivan said he wished to plead in accordance with his former statement, and confessed complicity in the murder.

The Judge: Do you wish to plead guilty?

Sullivan: Not to actual murder.

The Judge: Then let the plea of "Not Guilty" be recorded.

The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Crown by Mr. Hart, who opened the case, and called

George James Baker, who, being sworn, said: I am a tailor by trade, residing in Nelson; I recollect, some day in July, going to search for the body of the man James Battle; I went to Franklyn's Flat, and camped there on Monday night, and on Tuesday, the 3rd of July, I went a mile farther towards the Heringa river; we were then told off to search the bush in the neighbourhood; we all went into the bush at a distance of five yards apart; I was on the lower side of the road going from Nelson; I came to a fern with the root uppermost; this was about one hundred yards from the road; I examined the place, and moved a log about three feet long, and scratching away the earth with my fingers, I came upon the body of Battle; a part of the body was naked; that was the part just above and below the middle; I did nothing more until the constable came; constable Marten then came, and we stripped the earth from the body; the body was lying on its face; it had the clothes on it, but was stripped both above and below the hips; I believe it had a blue shirt on; on turning the body over we discovered marks of discoloration about the chest and neck; I mean, by discoloration, an appearance different from the rest of the body which was putrescent; the body was wrapped up in calico, slung on poles, and brought to Nelson; I was present when the body was examined by Dr. Cusack, and, I think, by Dr. Cotterell; the body was identified by the hospital attendants.

Cross-examined by Sullivan: We were only told the locality where we were to search for the body.

James Burton, having affirmed, said: I am attendant at the hospital; I went on Tuesday, July 3rd, to the engine-house; I saw a body that day, and identified it as that of James Battle, who was once an inmate of the hospital; I saw the medical men there; they examined the body.

Charles Edward Cotterell, being sworn, said: I am a surgeon, residing in Nelson; I examined a body on the 3rd July last, at the time the last witness was there; I examined the body of James Battle with Dr. Cusack, and, in consequence of want of light, postponed the examination till Wednesday morning; there were no marks apparent of external violence; on opening the head, the brain was rather congested; it was rather soft, easily broken, and it was necessary to place it in a basin; on removing the skin of the throat, we found the muscles of Adam's Apple contused, as if compressed by some rigid substance; the appearance was different from that which would have been caused by a soft substance; the inside of the windpipe and mouth appeared healthy; there appeared nothing abnormal about the chest, except that one of the lungs was slightly congested; when the skin of the abdomen was removed, there was a distinct discoloration of the omentum or caul, and a contusion corresponding to the discoloration was found on the surface; the stomach was healthy and empty; the deceased might have vomited, and I think it very probable, for the mud was very hard to remove from his face, and I think the glutinous matter might have been the cause of its being more than usually adhesive. The injuries were such as would be caused by strangulation, they would probably induce congestion and asphyxia; I could not say positively that death was caused by strangulation; the symptoms might have been consistent with asphyxia from natural causes.

Francis Longbourne Vickerman, being sworn, said: I examined the body of James Battle with Drs. Cusack and Cotterell, at the engine-house, on the 3rd and 4th of July; he died apparently from strangulation, and a nervous shock caused by a blow on the stomach; the symptoms were not consistent with death having been caused by himself.

John Wilson, being sworn, said: I am a publican and farmer residing at the Wakamarina; I knew a man of the name of James Battle; he was at work for me for seven months, but I knew him before that; he ceased to be in my employ on Tuesday, the 12th of June, when he went away in the direction of Nelson, at about 8 o'clock in the morning; I paid him £3 18s., and he spent a shilling of it afterwards; I think he had about £3 17s. when he left; I have not seen him since; he had a long-handled shovel with him; I never saw the prisoners Burgess, Levy, and Kelly before I saw them in the Court; the deceased was generally known as James Battle, or "Old Jamie;" he sometimes called himself "Rufus."

George Jervis, being sworn, said: I knew the old man, Battle; I saw him last at Canvas Town, on Saturday, June 12, or a little after; he was coming from Wilson's towards Nelson; Wilson's is about half a mile from my place; I never saw him alive since, but I have seen the body; I saw the body in the engine-house in Nelson; I know the prisoner Sullivan; he crossed the Wakamarina about a quarter of an hour before Battle did, with Burgess, Kelly, and Levy; I saw the place where the body was found, but did not see it found.

The witness Baker recalled: The body was found about fifteen miles from Mr. Jervis's; It was about a mile from Franklyn's Flat, on the Wakamarina side.

Examination of Jervis continued: I saw the prisoner first on the 9th June; he and others had leave from me to occupy an empty house of mine whilst there; they spent about fourteen or sixteen shillings at my house; Levy went up to Deep Creek whilst they were there; I heard one of the men (Burgess) say, as he crossed the river, "Good-bye, old fellow, we are going to leave the —— country, there is nothing to do here;" they did not appear to drop in casually, but all came together; Sullivan stated, on Monday afternoon, that they had been prospecting at the Buller and had run short of money, or otherwise I might have taken a few pounds from them; they stated that they had come from the Pelorus Bridge, and left a little before 8.

Cross-examined by Sullivan: I had a conversation with Mr. Owens on 17th June; the subject was the absence of the four missing men; had I seen you then, I would have caused you to be arrested; he told me he had no strangers in the house; I saw you afterwards in the lock-up; I said something to you about poisoning; when I went in I asked you if the dysentery had left you, and you said "Yes," and I said to you, "You —— wretch, I wish I had poisoned you at the time;" I don't think you said anything about having enough poison to kill all the Jervises and Owens in the place.

Daniel Cooper, being sworn, said: I keep an accommodation house at the Pelorus bridge; I saw the prisoner Sullivan on Tuesday, 12th June; I saw him a quarter of a mile on the Wakamarina side of the Pelorus bridge; there were other three men with him, viz., Burgess, Levy, and Kelly; the three others were a quarter of a mile behind him; this was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon; the distance to Jervis's from the Pelorus bridge is about six miles; I was going along the road from my own place to the Wakamarina; these people were going towards Nelson; I had seen them on the Friday previous, camped at the bridge; half-a-mile farther on my road I met the old man, Jamie; I knew he had been in Wilson's employment; he was coming towards Nelson when I met him; he was carrying a swag and a long-handled shovel; I have not seen him since that time; he was the last person who passed that day that met me; I saw Mr. Galloway pass in the opposite direction; he was on horseback, and he stayed the night at my house; I noticed that the prisoner and his companions were carrying swags, but observed nothing else very peculiar about them.

The witness Baker was again recalled.

The Judge: Do you know the Heringa River as it crosses the road?

Witness: Yes.

The Judge: Was the body found between Franklyn's Flat and the Heringa?

Witness: Yes, but nearer the Flat.

[The witness pointed out on the plan the spot (A), where the body of Battle was found.]

Thomas Galloway, being sworn, said: I am a draper, residing at Picton; I left Nelson on the 12th of June at about 10 a.m.; I met Messrs. Hartman and Lee giving their horses a feed at Franklyn's Flat; I then met an old man not far from the Heringa Bridge; I did not know his name, but I did his appearance; he was walking along towards Nelson; this was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; he was carrying a bundle and long-handled shovel; I afterwards met, a mile further on, four men, of whom Levy was one; the others I cannot swear to; I spoke to them, but they seemed to turn their heads away, as if unwilling to enter into conversation; I went on to Cooper's Accommodation House, and slept there; I met no one else that day.

Cross-examined by Sullivan: I recollect you; I think you returned an answer to my greeting, but the others turned their heads away as if to escape being seen.

H. Moller, being sworn, said: I am a storekeeper, residing at Deep Creek; I left that place on the 12th June; I started between 6 and 7 in the morning, and arrived in Nelson at about 9 p.m.; I had seen James Battle and knew him by sight; I did not see him on the 12th June; I did not know Sullivan, or any of the other men.

Robert Shallcrass, being sworn, said: I am sergeant-major of police in Nelson; I know the prisoner Sullivan; he made a communication to me on the 28th June, in the police-office; I took it down at the time; it is signed by Thomas Joseph Sullivan; I took down what it contains from his dictation; I produce it.

The Judge: Did you read it out to him before he signed it?

Witness: He read it himself.

The Judge: Does the paper contain substantially what he said?

Witness: Yes, your Honour.

Sullivan: When I made the statement, did you take it all, or only the heads of it?

Witness: I took only the heads.

[The statement which Sullivan made to Mr. Shallcrass relating to the murder of Battle was then read out, the details of which correspond with the circumstances related below by him in his defence.]

Examination of Mr. Shallcrass continued: Sullivan acknowledged to me that he was with the others on Wednesday; he afterwards stated where Battle's body was to be found; he did not particularise the spot where it was to be found, and did not say it was buried; he said there were some marks by which I could know the spot where the old man was taken off the road, and these were found—the mark of a heel in the ground, and a log; I was not present when the body was found; Sullivan did not tell me the particulars of the death of Battle; he said he did not think Battle could have been shot, or he (Sullivan) would have heard the report of the firearms; I have two shovels that were found, and which I received from constable Martin.

Sullivan: Do you know where the body of Battle was found?

Witness: Yes; it was found near the spot indicated.

[The statement made by Sullivan in the Magistrate's Court was here read by the Registrar.]

Sullivan: Did I say more in my statement than was taken down at the time?

Witness: Yes; what have been read are only the principal points in it.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner having addressed the Court at some length,

His Honor summed up, and concluded by impressing on the minds of the jury not to come to the conclusion that all parts of Sullivan's statement were false except those that had been proved by fact, but where the statement was consistent with a hypothetical assumption of probable facts, which were at the same time incapable of proof, to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of about twenty-five minutes, returned into Court, with a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Sharp, the Registrar, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him?

Sullivan: No.

The Judge then placed the black cap on his head, and, addressing the prisoner, said: Sullivan, you have been found guilty by the jury of the crime of wilful murder. I do not propose to review the circumstances of your crime. You have tried with considerable ingenuity and force to induce an intelligent jury to believe that, at the time you were a participator, you had no hand in the actual murder. The jury, after an impartial consideration, have on their oath declined to adopt your suggestion, and I cannot find fault with them. It is unquestionable that you have entertained an expectation that you may, after conviction, receive commutation of the punishment which the law awards. But I am here to tell you that in this case, for which you have been found guilty, you have no claim on society for pardon or commutation. It is not the duty of a Judge in passing sentence to read a moral lesson; and probably a moralist would say that this case formed a signal illustration of the force of the trite but true maxim respecting evil communications, as it shows the necessity of resisting the early temptations of the devil; for though only a trivial offence may be committed at first, it leads into greater, by certain inevitable gradations, until at last, from comparatively trifling offences, a man is led into the commission of enormous crimes, which bring on him a sentence such as that it is my duty to pass upon you. It is no part of my duty to suggest to you the probability, or even the possibility, of mercy being extended to you by the Crown. The time that is now left to you in this world I would advise you to employ in making preparation. There may be circumstances in your case which render it different from those of the men with whom you were associated. The letters which you tendered, but which could not be put in evidence, show that there are human hearts which bear affection for you, hearts which sympathise with you, and which, perhaps, you will cause to break by your misdeeds and the punishment you receive. [Here Sullivan burst into tears.] And I entreat you for their sakes, as well as for your own, to employ the last hours that justice allows you on earth, to prepare for that death to which it is now my duty to sentence you.

The Judge then pronounced sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner was removed from the dock.

Thus ended the special, and most memorable criminal sittings, ever held in New Zealand.—*Nelson Examiner*, September 20th.

MISSION TO THE ABORIGINES OF QUEENSLAND.—Friday's *Brisbane Courier* reports that a public soirée in aid of a mission to the aborigines of the colony, was held on the German Lutheran Church Reserve, at South Brisbane on the previous afternoon. About one hundred people sat down to tea, which, having been disposed of, a public meeting followed, the Rev. J. G. Hausmann, sen., occupying the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the present movement was a renewal of the old Lutheran mission of twenty-nine years ago, to the aborigines. That mission had laboured under several disadvantages which would not now be experienced. Then the natives did not understand a word of English. Things, however, are considerably altered since that time; and the natives, although they had learnt much that was evil by their mixture with Europeans, were considerably advanced in comparison with what they were in 1837. The rev. gentleman stated that the mission would be self-supporting, and spoke very hopefully of its prospects of success. They had 140 acres of land on the Albert River, on which they proposed to establish their headquarters. They intended also to visit every district and form a station, if possible, at every twenty miles. Wherever the German cause, in fact, had a connection in this portion of the colony, they hoped to introduce the mission. They wanted the help of Christians of all denominations in the work, more especially at the commencement, and he trusted that all Christians would take an interest in the movement, which was not sectarian by any means, and was merely formed with the object of bringing the aborigines to the fold of Christ. They had already ten young men ready to carry out the work. Six of these were, he believed, already well qualified; the others were willing to serve in the cause, if only as water-carriers. They would gladly have accepted the offer made by the Government of a grant of land if they would go far away into the interior; but that would have taken more money than they could raise, and more men than they could obtain. The rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent address by expressing gratitude and welcome to those friends who were present. The Rev. J. G. Hausmann, jun., next came forward, and spoke warmly on behalf of the cause. He read an account of the mission to the aborigines in Victoria, which, it appeared, had achieved the most encouraging success. The Revs. D. Mossop and J. Kingsford, and Messrs. W. Grimes and J. Spence also spoke, sympathising with the movement. The meeting then broke up, the business that brought them together having been satisfactorily forwarded a stage.

LAMBING.—The lambing has now commenced on most of the stations about Braidwood, and it is expected that if the weather holds favourable the yield this year will be a more than usually prolific one. Had we had a spell of the damp cold weather which threatened lately this result would, however, have been materially frustrated, as there would have been great destruction among the lambs. We observe that Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Little Bombay, adopts a very simple plan for sheltering the lambs in the event of a spell of bad weather in the lambing, viz., to make bough fences for them upon a hill side favourably situated for shelter. This protects the lambs to a very great extent and is next to putting the sheep in sheds, a practice we observe which is adopted by the sheep farmers of South Africa.—*Despatch*.

SHEARING ON THE DOWNS.—The stations are now very busy shearing, and the season promises to be one of the best experienced for years. Reports received from up country represent operations on the stations being considerably impeded in consequence of the difficulties attendant on getting up stores. There is absolutely no grass adjacent to the lines of road, and bullock teams are delayed. Many carriers have met with great losses in consequence of working bullocks having been starved to death while on the journey towards the Warrego.—*Dalby Herald*.

## THE FAILURE OF M'KINLAY'S EXPEDITION.

### HIS RETURN TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*(From the S. A. Register, September 27.)*

THE public are at present as much astonished at Mr. M'Kinlay's reappearance as they were some years ago at his non-return. Then he went exploring for a month or two and stopped away for more than a year; now he started on a year's exploration from Escape Cliffs, but he has managed to get back in five months, and he arrives in Adelaide when it is supposed he is traversing Arnheim's Land or descending the Victoria River. He brings with him, too, very different news from that which announced his extraordinary success in crossing the Australian continent. He comes back to tell of a failure, and the letters which accompany him show that the prospects of the infant settlement at Adam Bay are worse than ever. The Government party are merely waiting to be fetched away. The writers of most of the letters which have been sent to us speak hopelessly of the expedition. They are utterly tired of the place, and it is not surprising that in this frame of mind they are also tired of one another. Mr. Manton, the officer in command, is bitterly complained of. He is said by one or two correspondents to be as unsuitable for Government Resident as Mr. Finniss was; so that the settlers have gained but little by the change. King Stork and King Log are both objectionable.

The failure of Mr. M'Kinlay's expedition has been caused by the flooded state of the country. It will be remembered that he started from the Adelaide River in January last, intending to explore the country eastward to the Roper, which falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria. There he expected to find stores deposited by the Beatrice, and then it was his intention to cross the country in a westerly line to the Victoria River. This unquestionably would have been a valuable work. It would have added much to the explorations of Leichhardt and Gregory, and would have probably settled the question as to the existence of a better site for colonisation than Adam Bay. But the exploration from which so much was expected has come to nothing. Mr. M'Kinlay and his well-mounted party did not reach a further point than the East Alligator River, at a spot only about eighty miles from Escape Cliffs. He was stopped by unusual floods, for it was in the wet season, and many of his horses died as though from eating some poisonous plant. At the Alligator, the floods so completely surrounded him, that the lives of the party were in jeopardy; and the fate which once before so nearly overtook him in Central Australia now seemed inevitable. Then the camels on their high backs carried him through the water, and on the present occasion a still more extraordinary expedient had to be resorted to. The party made a boat of horse-hides—the flesh having been eaten—and in this strange vessel they sailed down the Alligator. Thus they returned to Adam Bay, saving their lives, but losing everything else—luggage, horses, and sheep. They had been five months on this short but perilous and most disastrous journey. It was a complete failure, and there was no other course open but to abandon all idea of renewing the exploration inland.

Mr. M'Kinlay, however, seems to have turned his attention after this to an examination of one of the bays on the other (the western) side of the Adelaide, and here we find a gleam of hope amidst the gloom of our correspondents' letters. One of them in a postscript speaks in glowing terms of the locality thus visited, and expresses his opinion that the settlement (with a new Governor) ought to be immediately removed to it. On this subject Mr. M'Kinlay will no doubt make a report. The Chief Secretary says he has spoken of good land in the neighbourhood referred to, and our correspondent states that it is well watered, well wooded, and abounding in game. This spot, however—Anson Bay—was reported upon unfavourably by Mr. Finniss as regarded its suitability for a port—that was, as compared with Adam Bay. He said, however, that the River Daly, which flows into the Bay, "is the largest and finest river, next to the Adelaide, which we have seen. I propose to call it the Daly, and as it communicates, at a distance from the coast, with the hilly country of the Daly Ranges, it will form a valuable outlet for produce at a future time, and a secondary town will then be advantageously laid out."

Mr. Howard's reports also contain an account of Anson Bay. He found the Daly River at some distance up 500 yards broad, with four fathoms water at half-ebb, and mangrove banks, "in all respects looking very like the lower reaches of the Adelaide." He further says, "Anson Bay has been described as a fine harbour for shipping, and free from shoals, and we found the water quite smooth with holding ground good in this season and during the south-east monsoon; but from the appearance of the beach I should think the westerly monsoon sent a heavy sea into the bay; but a vessel might even then get temporary shelter by anchoring in the west corner under Cape Ford." There is a report also of Mr. Litchfield as to the country in the neighbourhood of the Daly. It speaks highly of the river and its banks; but whether the spot is really such a "land of promise" as our correspondent now describes it to be is doubtful.

With the exception of this last hope that really good country may have been hit upon in a well sheltered bay, there is nothing in the present news at all favourable to the holders of land orders. It shows that the Northern Territory Fund is being rapidly expended without any progress being made towards putting purchasers in possession of their land. It shows, too, that there is no desire to continue the enterprise on the part of many of the employés at Adam Bay, and that they look upon the attempt as a failure. But it would not be fair to decide on this point without hearing Mr. M'Kinlay's statement as to the alleged discovery at Anson Bay.

Concerning the natives the reports are pretty favourable, and what is very amusing is the statement that Dombey, the man who was supposed to have been murdered by Mr. Auld, is alive and hearty, little thinking that the authorities here have been inquiring into the cause of his death, and prosecuting an innocent person for bringing him to so untimely an end.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, on MONDAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. C. Lloyd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 p.m.,
200 prime fat cattle in lots.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, drays, springcarts, buggies
Waggons, dogcarts, chaff-cutting machine
Carriages, harness, &c.

Horses
Fat Sheep
Fat Lambs.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Horses.
At 12 o'clock,
500 fat sheep, Bettington's
120 ditto ditto, paddock-fed
109 ditto ditto, ditto, very prime
60 ditto lambs.

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The Boat GAZELLE.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Watermen's Stairs, Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
The well-known centre-keel boat GAZELLE, with masts, sails, and sculls, late the property of John Cooper, Esq. The boat may be seen on application to Mr. T. Mulhall, waterman, Circular Quay.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

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To Tobacconists.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction on the premises, 566, George-street, next to Mr. J. Moore's, Bookseller, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a tobacconist.
Comprising
Tobacco, cigars, snuffs, wax matches
Meerschaum pipes, fancy goods. Also,
The shop, counter, shilling show-glasses, brass scales and weights.
Terms cash.—No reserve.

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FRIDAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock.
16, Argyle-place, opposite the Observatory.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

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In the Insolvent Estate of J. W. Tarring, at 348, George-st.
Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate, under direction of creditors, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 6th October, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the premises,
A quantity of household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

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W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, maize, &c.

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S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

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F. M. STOKES (late Beardmore and Stokes) will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, and wool; at 11 o'clock, at the Depot, 775, George-street, 2 excellent milking cows, in full milk; also, butter, cheese, poultry, and other farm produce; and at 2 o'clock, fruit.

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LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, hay, straw, maize, &c.; at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices, 282, Pitt-street and Windsor.

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RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

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Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

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F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
20 prime fat lambs.
Terms, cash.

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Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

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Produce Sale.

At the Stores, Circular Quay.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

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Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow and Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
57 casks tallow
Hides, first-class.
Terms, cash.

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Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 casks tallow
900 hides
Harness, bag, kip, sole, and bridle leather
Basils, horns
Shank bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

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Woolpacks.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular, Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, at half-past 11 o'clock,
8 bales woolpacks.
Terms, cash.

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Caustic Soda.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
33 drums caustic soda.
Terms, cash.

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H. R. REID sells HIDES and BONES, at his Stores, THIS MORNING, at 10.15.

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Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

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Butchers. Butchers.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 3 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of carcase mutton and pork.

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THIS DAY, October 5th.

To Furniture Buyers
To Hay and Corn Dealers
To Engineers
To Dealers, and others.

Important Sale by Auction
On the Premises, Parramatta Road, Glebe, opposite Newtown Road.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. Henry Moore, Parramatta Road, Glebe, THIS DAY, Friday, October 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects comprising—
Horsehair sofas and chairs
Dining table, loo tables
Handsome wardrobe
Chiffoniere
Pier-glass
Iron bedsteads
Superior marble-top washstand and dressing-table
Toilet glasses
Chests of drawers
Carpets, oilcloth
Russell's cooking stove, copper boiler
Kitchen utensils, dresser
China, earthenware, and glass
Valuable oil paintings and engravings
A magnificent walnut wood oblique cottage pianoforte, by Erard, a brilliant toned instrument, with all the latest improvements, cost 120 guineas and nearly new
Weighing machine
Scales and weights
Corn bins and measures
Office desks and showboards
Powerful chaff-cutting machine
Ditto circular saw bench and saws
Smutting machine
Corn cracker, bags, barrows, shovels, measures, &c.
Several tons of hay
Chaff
Bran
Firewood
Coals, &c., &c. Also
Horse, spring-cart and harness
First-class family sociable, nearly new
Saddle and bridle
Plated harness
And a variety of useful goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

☞ The whole of the above must be positively sold without the slightest reserve, and cleared away at once.
Terms, cash.

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LEATHER. LEATHER.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

To Boot and Shoe and Harness Manufacturers, Shippers, and others.

MR. MATTHEW MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets (middle floor), on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bathurst, Goulburn, and Orange kip and sole leather
French and English calfskins
English waxt, kip, and grain bellies
Adelaide kip (first shipment), first-class
Brown and black harness, strap, bridle, and bag leather
Wellington, half-wellington fronts, and elastic uppers, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve.

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The Balance of the Cargo,
Ex Sea Nymph from Singapore,
consisting of
Sago, Black Pepper, White Pepper, Coir Rope, Nutmegs, Gunny Bags, Saltpetre, and Rattans.

For Positive Sale.

On MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases sago
78 bags white pepper
428 bags black ditto
15 coils coir rope
20 cases nutmegs
23 bales gunny bags
10 bags saltpetre
399 bundles rattans.
Terms at sale.

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On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Victoria Barracks, Paddington,

To Furniture Buyers, and others.
Furniture, and Effects.
The property of Colonel Hamilton.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Victoria Barracks,
The above.
Terms, cash.

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By Order of Messrs. Joshua, Brothers.
Without reserve.

Most attractive and highly important sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.
One of the best selected and most complete assortments ever brought to this market.
5042 Bags.
Finest Lily Crystals
Best White Counters
Fine Straw and Golden Crystals
Superior Light and Medium Counters
Bright Brown Counters and Ration.
The Entire Cargo of the Elizabeth, just arrived from Mauritius.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 8th October.

To Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Joshua, Brothers, to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Elizabeth, as follows:—
JB.
1— 69 bags fine yellow counters
2—126 ditto ditto ditto
3—190 ditto brown counter
4— 33 ditto ditto
5— 47 ditto yellow counter
6— 38 ditto ditto
7— 52 ditto light counter
8— 90 ditto bright yellow counter
9— 8 ditto light grainy counter
10—83 ditto fine straw crystals
11—42 ditto ditto ditto
12—53 ditto ditto ditto
13—53 bags finest pale yellow crystal
14— 2 ditto yellow counter
15— 0 ditto fine bright ration
16—8 ditto finest lily crystals
17—35 ditto ditto ditto
18—53 ditto finest soft white counter
19—559 ditto fine ditto ditto
20—200 ditto finest snowdrops
21— 40 ditto yellow counter
22—113 ditto snowdrops
24— 79 ditto light yellow counter
25—181 ditto fine bright ration
26— 28 ditto rich grainy yellow counter
27—315 ditto finest white counter
28— 60 ditto brown counter
Samples are now on view at the Sale Rooms. The auctioneers deem it unnecessary to offer any remarks in reference to the above cargo, and content themselves with assuring buyers that Messrs. Joshua Brothers' custom of selling without reserve will be strictly adhered to.
Terms liberal, at sale.

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On account of whom it may concern.

[illegible] Bags Coffee.
More or less damaged.
Ex Sea Nymph, [illegible]elton, master, from Singapore.

Auction Sale at Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf, TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sea Nymph, Skelton, master, from Singapore,
181 bags coffee, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

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COLONIAL TIMBER.

Important Sale by Auction, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Cargo of the Schooner Fox.
Hardwood Scantling and Boards
Yellow Wood ditto ditto
Pine Scantling and Battens
Ditto Boards, rough and T. and G.
Cedar and Pine, Architraves and Mouldings.

*** The above timber is all full cut, and, as the whole will be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, the sale is well worth the attention of Timber Merchants, Contractors, and other Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, THIS DAY, 5th October, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of full-cut colonial timber, ex Fox, about 85,000 feet, including
20,000 feet hardwood scantling, various sizes
2,200 ditto ditto boards
1,820 ditto yellow wood boards
415 ditto ditto scantling
26,737 ditto pine scantling
3,389 ditto ditto battens
12,000 ditto rough pine boards
17,824 ditto pine boards, T. and G.
389 ditto 5-inch cedar architraves
222 ditto 4-inch ditto
240 ditto 2½-inch cedar mouldings
66 ditto 2½-inch ditto
210 ditto 2½-inch ditto
240 ditto 1½-inch ditto
510 ditto 5-inch pine architraves
504 ditto 4-inch ditto
168 ditto 2½-inch pine moulding
96 ditto 2½-inch ditto.
Terms at sale.

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THIS DAY, October 5th, at 2 o'clock.

On the Premises, opposite Christ Church, George-street South.

Stock-in-Trade of a Furniture and Bedding Warehouse.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises,
The above.
Terms, cash.

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On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from [illegible] Hutchins to sell by auction, at his residence,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Full particulars in future issue.

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Preliminary Notice.

At Orielton Lodge, Point Piper Road, Woollahra,
The residence of Mr. J. Caldwell.
Highly Important Sale by Auction, of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, on the premises, on an early day,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future issue.

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On SATURDAY, October 6th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

Sewing Machine, by Wheeler and Wilson
Walnut Cottage Pianoforte
Brussels Carpet and Hearthrug
Large Pier Glass
Pair Lustres
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
6 Chairs
1 Easy Chair
1 Victoria Chair
1 Settee
Covered in Satin damask, with loose holland covers
Oval Walnut Loo Table
Elegant Whatnot, with plate-glass back
Chiffoniere, with glass doors
2 Valuable Oil Paintings
Proof, and other, Engravings
Books, about 200 vols.
Leather and Hair-seated Chairs and Couches
Cane Chairs
Chiffonieres
Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Wardrobe, with sliding trays
Cooking Stove
Kitchen Utensils
Crockery and Glass, &c., &c., &c.

Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Now on view.

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On FRIDAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. J. Caldwell.

Household Furniture
Library of Useful Books
Crockery, Glassware
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

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Unreserved Sale.

I. R. Braces
Ditto Belts
Cricketing ditto
Ladies' Croquet and Swiss Belts
Satchels
Ladies' Bags
Collars and Sets
Gents' Crimean Shirts
Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th,
SS over JA in diamond,
1—1 case I. R. braces
2—1 ditto ditto
3—1 ditto ladies' fancy belts
4—1 ditto cricketing belts
5—1 ditto ditto ditto
6—1 ditto boys' leather and ditto
7—1 ditto satchels and ladies' bags
8—1 ditto ladies' bags
9—1 ditto ditto ditto
10—1 ditto ditto ditto
11—1 ditto ditto ditto
12—1 ditto men's white cotton vests
13—1 ditto ditto coloured ditto ditto
14—1 ditto 20 dozen crimean shirts
15—1 ditto ditto fancy wove ditto
16—1 ditto ditto thibet ditto
17—1 ditto 10 dozen ditto ditto
18—1 ditto 24 ditto striped jean ditto
19—1 ditto ladies' collars and cuffs
20—4 ditto ditto sets
21—1 ditto gents' French scarfs
22—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
23—1 ditto ditto ditto and black glace ties
24—1 ditto ditto windsor scarfs and tom thumb ties
25—1 ditto 12 dozen crimean shirts
26—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
27—1 ditto 18 dozen ditto ditto
28—1 ditto 12 ditto ditto ditto.
8158—1 case mantles, sealskins
515—1 ditto men's tweed sacs
324—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
278—1 ditto 28 ditto pilot reefers
1463—1 ditto 46 ditto ditto
998—1 ditto long wool shawls
39—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5441—1 ditto inverness caps and reversible coats
1547—1 ditto fancy doe trousers.

Terms:—
All purchases to be settled for as follows:—
Under £35, cash
£35 to £50, 1½ per cent. discount
£50 to £100, 2 per cent. ditto
£100 to £200, 2½ per cent. ditto
£200, 3 per cent. ditto.

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Drapery
Clothing.

At the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. M. Goulston.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th, at the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. M. Goulston,
An assortment of clothing, drapery, &c., consisting of sealskin jackets, white and flannel shirts, black cloth sacs, flannels, felt hats, &c.
Terms, cash.

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Fancy Tweeds
Silk Mixtures
Black Does
Bedford Cords.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th,
5 cases woollens as above.
Terms—all purchases to be settled for as follows:—
Under 35, cash
35 to 50, 1½ per cent. discount
50 to 100, 2 ditto
200, 3 per cent. ditto.

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Damaged Prints, Striped Lustres, Ticks
Ditto Crimean Flannels, Scotch Twills.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Nineveh, from London.

THIS DAY, Friday, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2473—30 pieces 9-8 white ground plates
2474—60 ditto fancy ditto
2360—24 ditto crimean flannel
2345—40 ditto stripe gauze
2534—16 ditto Scotch twills
2539—12 ditto union tick
2402—30 ditto 9-8 plates
2407—30 ditto ditto
2409—30 ditto ditto
2414—30 ditto ditto
2420—72 ditto silk stripe lustres.
Terms, net cash.

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Damaged Grey Calicoes.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Rifleman, Norie, master, from London.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th,
C in double triangle WW under,
302—20 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting, much
304—20 ditto ditto, slightly
305—20 ditto ditto, much
307—30 ditto 36-inch ditto, slightly
308—30 ditto ditto, much.
Terms, net cash.

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Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured by
J. Davies and Co
Jackson and Son
Bostock and Co.

TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th,
[illegible] packages boots and shoes, comprising a good assortment of ladies' and children's wear.
Terms—All purchases to be settled for as follows:—
Under £35, cash
£35 to £50, 1½ per cent. discount
£50 to £100, 2 per cent. discount
£100 to £200, 2½ per cent. discount
£200, 3 per cent. discount.

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THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, 1866.

Continuation of Sale.

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
[illegible] to W and G and Blue Sprigged CHINA
[illegible] to Cut GLASSWARE.

Ex Liberator.

To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers
To Earthenware Dealers
To Buyers of Glassware
To the Trade generally.

Without the slightest Reserve.

JOHN COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importer to submit to public competition at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, [illegible] 1866, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
Toilet EARTHENWARE.
[illegible] laque, gem, marble, harvest, victor, gar[illegible]
Dessert [illegible]
Breakfast lines, &c.
Cups and printed, &c.
Plates—Printed F.M., T.B., &c.
Jugs, dishes, &c.
[illegible] bakers, &c.
Breakfast CHINA.
Cups and figured and W and G.
[illegible] plates, sugars, &c.
Decanters, GLASSWARE.
[illegible] umblers, salts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

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FRIDAY, 5th instant.

Great Unreserved Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street.

FRIDAY next, the 5th instant.

Comprising
Sinclair's Hams and Bacon
Finnis and Fisher's Hams and Bacon
Compton's Hams and Bacon
Keen, Robinson, and Co.'s Pearl Barley
Ditto Oatmeal
Ditto Split Peas
Albert's ½ Sardines
Ditto ¼ ditto
Reubaux, Jenner, and Co.'s 16 oz. Candles
Ditto 13 oz. ditto
Moor's 1 lb. Salmon
Morton's 1 lb. ditto
Edward's Preserved Potatoes, each 1 cwt.
Robinson's Patent Groats
Morton's Pint Pickles
Ditto Quart ditto
Ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
Ditto Pint ditto ditto
Ditto Quart ditto ditto
Ditto Pint Walnuts
Ditto Pint Castor Oil
Ditto Half-pint ditto ditto
Ditto Pint Decanter Salad Oil
Ditto Half-pint ditto ditto ditto
Ditto Quart Table Vinegar
Ditto Bottled Black Currants
Ditto 1 lb. tins Jams
Ditto Bottled Fruits
Ditto Red Herrings
Harvey and Devitt's Pint Pickles
Ditto Quart ditto
Ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
Ditto Pint ditto
Ditto Quart ditto
Ditto Half-pint Castor Oil
Ditto Pint ditto
Ditto Pint Walnuts
Ditto Half-pint Decanter Salad Oil
Ditto Pint ditto ditto
Ditto Quart Vinegar
Ditto Red Herrings
Ditto Pint Onions
Ditto Black Currants
Grimwade's Desiccated Milk
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour
1 lb. Oysters
1 lb. Lobsters
Candied Peel
Crushed Loaf Sugar
Jar Salt
Nutmegs
Quarter-casks Champion's No. 24 Vinegar
Ditto Pott's No. 24 ditto
Whiting
North Wilts Cheese
Peek, Treen, and Co.'s Fancy Biscuits
Nutmegs, in Tins
Black Pepper, in ditto, &c., &c.

Highly important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Capitalists
Shippers
Buyers generally.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Just landed, ex late arrivals,
Several large parcels of the above choice and new goods, particularly adapted for the coming season.
Terms at sale.

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FRIDAY, 5th instant.

Colman's Starch
Carbonate Soda
Morton's 1 lb. Jams
88 Packages.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Annie Archbell, Blacklock, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
AA over S,
21 cases Colman's starch, each 56 lbs., much damaged
29 ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
AA over B.S,
18 casks carbonate soda, each 1 cwt., slightly damaged
8 ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.
AA over J,
12 cases Morton's 1 lb. jams, each 6 dozen, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

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Sugar.
288 Small Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Marie Gabrielle, ——, master, from Bourbon.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Y.Y—138 bags sugar
M.M— 6 ditto ditto
P.P— 10 ditto ditto
L.L— 10 ditto ditto
Z.Z— 16 ditto ditto
H.M.F— 36 ditto ditto
D.D— 18 ditto ditto
D.D. over 1— 5 ditto ditto
C.O— 11 ditto ditto
R.O— 14 ditto ditto
C.C— 14 ditto ditto
V.O— 6 ditto ditto
No mark— 4 ditto ditto.

288 bags.
Terms, cash.

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Rattans. Rattans. Rattans.

To Basketmakers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
303 bundles long rattans.
Terms at sale.

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THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

300 Cases Gin, Key brand.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
300 cases gin, key brand
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

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On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Annie Archbell, Blacklock, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

§ 1450—1 Case containing Leather Dram Flasks, pints and half-pints.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

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On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.

13 Cases Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cricketing Goods, Cabinetware, &c., &c.
Viz.:—
Cash Boxes, Account Books, Pocket Books, Quill Pens
Concertinas, Flutes, Violins, Concertina Books, Spelling-books
Albums, Marking Ink, Portemonnaies, Tape Measures
Dram Flasks, Back Combs; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes
M. B. Pens, Office and Drawing Pencils, Paper Knives, Letter Clips
Note, Letter, and Foolscap Paper, Cricket Bats and Stumps
Leg Guards, Gloves, Balls, Mats, Razor Strops
China Dolls, Children's Picture Books, Jewellery, &c., &c.

☞ No Reserve.
Important to Stationers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock sharp, viz.,
13 cases fancy goods, &c., &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

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On FRIDAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly-important Unreserved Sale of Wines and Spirits.
☞ To Close Consignments.

Viz.: Ex Sir William Wallace—
89 cases Pale Brandy
196 ditto Champagne
39 ditto Curaçoa
9 ditto Absinthe.
Ex Lady Octavia—
68 baskets, each 1 dozen quarts, Champagne
23 ditto, each 2 dozen pints, Champagne
6 butts Sherry.
Ex Beemah—
10 hogsheads Port Wine
18 quarter-casks Port Wine.
Ex Earl Dalhousie—
45 cases superior Champagne.
Ex Toftcombe—
19 pipes Fine Dry Rousellan Wine
20 quarter-casks Golden Sherry.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Wines and spirits, as above.
Without reserve, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

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Under a Bill of Sale.

THIS DAY, October 5th,

To Tailors, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. R. Parr, tailor, 72, Market-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of woollens, &c.
At 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, pictures, crockery, culinary utensils, stove, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
The mortgagee's right, title, and interest in the lease, gas-fittings, fixtures, counter, pier-glass, &c.
Terms, cash.

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Stock of Groceries.

In the Insolvent Estate of Wm. Douglas, Grocer, &c.
By order of the Official Assignee.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

On the Premises, George-street.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee, J. S. Humphery, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, corner of Goulburn-street, on an early day,
In the insolvent estate of W. Douglas.
The whole of the stock of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Provisions
Fittings, scales
Safes, office furniture
Horses, dray, harness
Cow, &c.
Also
The unexpired term of lease, 4½ years, of the premises lately occupied by insolvent, which are very commodious and well situated, and held under a moderate rental.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Official Assignee, or to the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

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Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Buyers for the Country Trade, and others.

New Goods ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions, &c.
Detailed particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

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On MONDAY next.

BUNNERONG.—The celebrated estate at Botany Bay, formerly the property of the late Mr. John Neatby Brown, and adjoining the village of Bankesmeadow, will be sold on MONDAY next. Full particulars and plan at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

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ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.

Adjoining Leichhardt Lodge.

VILLA SITES and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in the centre and most valuable part of the suburbs, fronting the main road, and Bucknell-street.
For positive sale, by order of the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq., on MONDAY next.
Plan at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

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FRIDAY, 19th October.

THE BELMONT ESTATE,
HAWKESBURY RIVER,
NORTH RICHMOND.

This Valuable Estate comprises 1848 Acres on the north bank of the HAWKESBURY RIVER, and extending from thence to Redbank Creek.
It is nearly all enclosed, and a large area cleared and subdivided into paddocks.
Belmont House is a commodious residence, with spacious barn and necessary out-offices, and there are two large orchards in connection with the grounds.

☞ This celebrated and beautifully situated Hawkesbury property is only about four miles from the Richmond Railway Station, and possesses every requisite for a first-class agricultural and grazing farm, or gentleman's country homestead.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. J. Little, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
The Belmont Estate, Hawkesbury River, North Richmond.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

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PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth (4th) day of July, 1866, in a Cause wherein JOHN FRANKLIN M'MULLEN, as Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, is plaintiff, and JOSHUA PETER BELL and others are defendants, and with the approbation of the Primary Judge in Equity,

Mr. ROBERT KELLETT,

the person approved by the said Primary Judge, will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The following first-class pastoral property, viz.:—
CUMKILLENBAR STATION, DARLING DOWN DISTRICT,
together with about 37,000 sheep, horses, stores, implements, &c., &c.

The above first-class sheep station property, consists of about 106,000 acres, of which 1797 are purchased, and the following sheep, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weaners | .. | 7615 | Stud flock | .. | 1250 |
| Ewes and hoggetts | | 3555 | Wedders, 2 years old | | 4932 |
| 2 years old | .. | 3107 | Ditto, 3 years old | .. | 2497 |
| 3 years old | .. | 3181 | Ditto, 4 years old | .. | 4216 |
| 4 years old | .. | 2190 | Aged | .. | 2238 |
| Aged .. | .. | 2285 | Rams | .. .. | 1014 |
| | | | Total, more or less | . | 37,000 |

The country is well grassed, herbed, and watered by the North Branch of Myall Creek and several dams, reservoirs, and wells, constructed at a large outlay, where the natural water supply was insufficient.

The improvements are new and substantial, consisting of a large woolshed, head station house, stores, cottages, &c., Paddock and drafting and killing yards, and all other convenience pertaining to a really first-class station. The station is well supplied with horses, drays, and every essential for working a first-class station.

The capabilities of the station are estimated at 70,000 sheep, and under fencing would in all probability carry twice that number.

To further particulars, and as to terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, or to Messrs. Roberts and Hart, Messrs. Keane and Fowles, Queen-street, Brisbane; or to Mr. J. M. Thompson, Ipswich.
REYNOLDS BELL, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

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## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST SEPTEMBER.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Line | Stations | 1. a.m. | 2. a.m. | 3. a.m. | 4. a.m. | 5. noon | 6. p.m. | 7. p.m. | 8. p.m. | 9. p.m. | 10. p.m. | 11. p.m. | 12. p.m. | Saturday p.m. | Sunday a.m. | Sunday p.m. | Sunday p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Southern Line | Sydney | 6 45 | 8 40 | 9 0 | 10 15 | 12 0 | 2 0 | 4 30 | 5 0 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 7 30 | 11 30 | 1 30 | 9 0 | 2 15 | 5 0 |
| | Newtown | 6 52 | 8 46 | .. | 10 21 | 12 6 | 2 6 | 4 36 | .. | 5 36 | 6 36 | 7 36 | 11 40 | * | 9 7 | 2 21 | 5 7 |
| | Petersham | .. | 8 51 | .. | 10 24 | 12 10 | 2 10 | 4 41 | .. | 5 40 | 6 40 | 7 40 | 11 45 | * | 9 13 | 2 26 | 5 13 |
| | Ashfield | 7 2 | 8 57 | .. | 10 30 | 12 16 | 2 16 | 4 47 | .. | 5 46 | 6 46 | 7 46 | 11 53 | * | 9 19 | 2 31 | 5 19 |
| Great Western Line | Burwood | 7 9 | 9 5 | 9 17 | 10 36 | 12 21 | 2 23 | 4 53 | 5 20 | 5 52 | 6 53 | 7 52 | 12 0 | * | 9 25 | 2 35 | 5 25 |
| | Homebush | .. | 9 7 | * | 10 40 | 12 25 | 2 27 | 4 56 | * | 5 54 | 6 57 | 7 54 | 12 5 | .. | 9 28 | 2 40 | 5 28 |
| | Haslem Creek | .. | .. | .. | 10 48 | .. | 2 34 | .. | .. | .. | 7 4 | 8 4 | .. | .. | 9 35 | 2 47 | 5 35 |
| | Parramatta (Junction) Dep. | 7 30 | .. | 9 40 | 10 56 | .. | 2 41 | .. | 5 30 | .. | 7 11 | 8 11 | 12 30 | 2 3 | 9 50 | 2 55 | 5 50 |
| | Parramatta | 7 35 | .. | 9 47 | 11 0 | .. | 2 45 | .. | 5 45 | .. | 7 15 | 8 15 | 12 40 | 2 13 | 10 0 | 3 0 | 6 0 |
| | Blacktown | .. | .. | 10 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 52 | .. | .. | .. | 1 11 | 2 38 | 10 25 | .. | 6 25 |
| | Rooty Hill | .. | .. | 10 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 30 | 2 46 | 10 34 | .. | 6 34 |
| | South Creek | .. | .. | 10 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 19 | .. | .. | .. | 1 50 | 2 55 | 10 45 | .. | 6 45 |
| | Penrith | .. | .. | 10 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 32 | .. | .. | .. | 2 6 | 3 5 | 10 55 | .. | 6 55 |
| Richmond Line | Blacktown ... Departure | .. | .. | 10 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 38 | 10 22 | .. | 6 22 |
| | Riverstone | .. | .. | 10 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 10 | 10 54 | .. | 6 54 |
| | Mulgrave | .. | .. | 10 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 25 | 11 15 | .. | 7 15 |
| | Windsor | .. | .. | 11 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 33 | 11 26 | .. | 7 26 |
| | Richmond | .. | .. | 11 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 45 | 11 42 | .. | 7 42 |
| Great Southern Line | Fairfield | 7 53 | .. | 9 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 14 | 10 3 | .. | 6 3 |
| | Liverpool | 8 15 | .. | 10 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 26 | 10 16 | .. | 6 16 |
| | Campbelltown | 8 58 | .. | 10 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 55 | 10 46 | .. | 6 46 |
| | Menangle | 9 15 | .. | 10 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 11 | 11 2 | .. | 7 2 |
| | Picton | 9 55 | .. | 11 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 40 | 11 31 | .. | 7 31 |

This train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

Saturday Train (additional).

UP TRAINS.

| Line | Stations | 1. a.m. | 2. a.m. | 3. a.m. | 4. a.m. | 5. a.m. | 6. p.m. | 7. p.m. | 8. p.m. | 9. p.m. | 10. p.m. | 11. p.m. | Saturday p.m. | Sunday a.m. | Sunday p.m. | Sunday p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Southern Line | Picton | 2 0 | .. | 7 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 6 | .. | .. | 12 15 | 7 55 | 4 0 | .. |
| | Menangle | 2 36 | .. | 7 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 28 | .. | .. | 12 46 | 8 25 | 4 28 | .. |
| | Campbelltown | 3 6 | .. | 7 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 45 | .. | .. | 1 6 | 8 45 | 4 45 | .. |
| | Liverpool | 3 56 | .. | 8 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 13 | .. | .. | 1 34 | 9 14 | 5 13 | .. |
| | Fairfield | 4 18 | .. | 8 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 22 | .. | .. | 1 43 | 9 23 | 5 23 | .. |
| Richmond Line | Richmond | .. | .. | 7 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 45 | .. | .. | 12 0 | 7 45 | 3 45 | .. |
| | Windsor | .. | .. | 7 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 0 | .. | .. | 12 15 | 8 0 | 4 0 | .. |
| | Mulgrave | .. | .. | 7 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 10 | .. | .. | 12 28 | 8 10 | 4 10 | .. |
| | Riverstone | .. | .. | 7 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 31 | .. | .. | 12 46 | 8 31 | 4 31 | .. |
| | Blacktown ... Arrival | .. | .. | 8 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 3 | .. | .. | 1 20 | 9 0 | 5 3 | .. |
| Great Western Line | Penrith | 3 0 | .. | 7 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 35 | .. | .. | 12 58 | 8 35 | 4 35 | .. |
| | South Creek | 3 25 | .. | 7 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 48 | .. | .. | 1 8 | 8 48 | 4 48 | .. |
| | Rooty Hill | 3 42 | .. | 8 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 57 | .. | .. | 1 18 | .. | 4 57 | .. |
| | Blacktown | 4 0 | .. | 8 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 10 | .. | .. | 1 28 | 9 6 | 5 6 | .. |
| | Parramatta | 4 25 | 7 55 | 8 38 | .. | 11 15 | .. | 3 0 | .. | 5 28 | .. | 7 40 | 1 46 | 9 27 | 5 27 | .. |
| Great Southern Line | Parramatta (Junction) Dep. | 4 50 | 8 0 | 8 48 | .. | 11 21 | .. | 3 5 | .. | 5 36 | .. | 7 45 | 1 58 | 9 27 | 5 38 | 5 48 |
| | Haslem Creek | .. | 8 6 | .. | .. | 11 27 | .. | 3 13 | .. | .. | .. | 7 53 | .. | 9 45 | .. | 5 55 |
| | Homebush | .. | 8 14 | * | 9 10 | 11 35 | 12 50 | 3 22 | 5 0 | * | 6 0 | 8 0 | 2 13 | 9 54 | .. | 6 3 |
| | Burwood | .. | 8 19 | 9 6 | 9 13 | 11 39 | 12 52 | 3 26 | 5 4 | 5 55 | 6 4 | 8 4 | 2 18 | 9 59 | .. | 6 7 |
| | Ashfield | .. | 8 25 | .. | 9 18 | 11 45 | 1 0 | 3 32 | 5 8 | .. | 6 8 | 8 8 | 2 25 | 10 5 | .. | 6 13 |
| | Petersham | .. | 8 31 | .. | 9 23 | 11 51 | 1 6 | 3 38 | 5 13 | .. | 6 13 | 8 13 | 2 30 | 10 11 | .. | 6 19 |
| | Newtown | .. | 8 35 | .. | 9 27 | 11 55 | 1 9 | 3 41 | 5 17 | .. | 6 17 | 8 17 | [illegible] | 10 15 | .. | 6 24 |
| | Sydney | 5 40 | 8 45 | 9 25 | 9 36 | 12 6 | 1 15 | 3 47 | 5 25 | 6 12 | 6 25 | 8 25 | [illegible] | 10 26 | 6 6 | 6 34 |

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 9 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

*Note.*—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

*Down Trains* will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

| Stations. | Passengers. a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | Goods. a.m. | Sunday passenger a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trains leave— | | | | | | |
| Newcastle | 7 15 | 11 35 | 3 20 | 10 0 | 7 15 | 3 20 |
| Honeysuckle Point | 7 20 | 11 40 | 3 25 | 10 7 | 7 20 | 3 25 |
| Waratah | 7 30 | 11 50 | 3 35 | 10 25 | 7 30 | 3 35 |
| Hexham | 7 47 | 12 8 | 3 52 | 10 52 | 7 47 | 3 52 |
| East Maitland ...... Arr. | 8 10 | 12 31 | 4 15 | 11 22 | 8 10 | 4 15 |
| East Maitland ...... Dep. | 8 15 | 12 36 | 4 20 | 11 32 | 8 15 | 4 20 |
| West Maitland .... Arr. | 8 25 | 12 47 | 4 30 | 11 42 | 8 25 | 4 30 |
| West Maitland .... Dep. | 8 30 | 12 52 | 4 35 | 11 57 | 8 30 | 4 35 |
| *Wollombi Road | 8 35 | 12 58 | 4 40 | 12 5 | 8 35 | 4 40 |
| Lochinvar | 8 47 | 1 12 | 4 52 | 12 27 | 8 47 | 4 52 |
| Branxton | 9 11 | 1 36 | 5 16 | 1 5 | 9 11 | 5 16 |
| Singleton | 9 45 | 2 15 | 5 50 | 1 50 | 9 45 | 5 50 |

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

| Trains leave— | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singleton | 7 15 | 11 30 | 3 10 | 2 50 | 7 15 | 3 20 |
| Branxton | 7 50 | 12 5 | 3 43 | 2 48 | 7 50 | 3 55 |
| Lochinvar | 8 12 | 12 27 | 4 7 | 4 20 | 8 12 | 4 17 |
| *Wollombi Road | 8 25 | 12 37 | 4 20 | 4 40 | 8 25 | 4 30 |
| West Maitland .... Arr. | 8 30 | 12 42 | 4 25 | 4 46 | 8 30 | 4 35 |
| West Maitland .... Dep. | 8 35 | 12 47 | 4 30 | 5 5 | 8 35 | 4 40 |
| East Maitland ...... Arr. | 8 43 | 12 57 | 4 40 | 5 15 | 8 45 | 4 50 |
| East Maitland .... Dep. | 8 50 | 1 2 | 4 45 | 5 25 | 8 50 | 4 55 |
| Hexham | 9 13 | 1 25 | 5 8 | 5 55 | 9 13 | 5 18 |
| Waratah | 9 30 | 1 43 | 5 25 | 6 25 | 9 30 | 5 35 |
| Honeysuckle Point | 9 43 | 1 56 | 5 38 | 6 45 | 9 43 | 5 48 |
| Newcastle | 9 48 | 2 0 | 5 43 | 6 50 | 9 48 | 5 53 |

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

| Trains leave— | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morpeth | 8 0 | 8 35 | 12 20 | 12 50 | 2 10 | 4 5 | 4 30 |
| East Maitland | 8 10 | 8 45 | 12 30 | 1 0 | 2 20 | 4 15 | 4 40 |
| West Maitland Arr. | 8 25 | .. | 12 47 | .. | 2 33 | 4 30 | .. |
| West Maitland | .. | 8 35 | .. | 12 47 | 2 40 | .. | 4 30 |
| East Maitland | 8 15 | 8 50 | 12 35 | 1 5 | 2 50 | 4 18 | 4 45 |
| Morpeth Arr. | 8 25 | 9 0 | 12 45 | 1 15 | 3 0 | 4 25 | 4 55 |

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

| Trains leave— | Goods. a.m. | p.m. | Sunday Trains. a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morpeth | 11 10 | 5 5 | 8 0 | 8 35 | 4 5 | 4 40 |
| East Maitland | 11 25 | 5 15 | 8 10 | 8 45 | 4 15 | 4 50 |
| West Maitland Arr. | 11 42 | .. | 8 25 | .. | 4 30 | .. |
| West Maitland | .. | 5 5 | .. | 8 35 | .. | 4 40 |
| East Maitland | 11 30 | 5 20 | 8 15 | 8 50 | 4 20 | 4 55 |
| Morpeth Arr. | 11 40 | 5 30 | 8 25 | 9 0 | 4 30 | 5 5 |

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES ROFE, Senior, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Wife, CHARLOTTE; to move from her late residence, Chester Cottage, Cleveland street, Redfern, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, 5th instant, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased W. J. JOHNSON, Esq., are invited to attend his Funeral to move from his late residence, Erskineville, Newtown Road, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY PLUMMER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed SON, GEORGE THOMAS; to move from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Austin, Pitt-street South, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS AUSTIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed GRANDSON, GEORGE T. PLUMMER; to move from his residence, Pitt-street South, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM M'EWEN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. To move from his late residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—LOYAL ALBERT LODGE, No. 4196, I. O. O. F., M. U.—The Officers and Brothers of the above Lodge, together with officers and brethren of the various lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late departed Brother WILLIAM M'EWAN; to meet at the Hall, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.
E. SKINNER, N.G.
W. H. DAVIES, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS MARSH are invited to attend his funeral; to move from the Stirling Castle Hotel, Botany Road, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN GARDNER are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late step-daughter, MARY ELLEN HENDLEY; to move from his residence 160, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. Alderman STEEL are hereby invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, JANE; the procession will move from his residence, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th instant. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road, near Crown street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted upon every description of PROPERTY. Losses caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled with PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES granted either with or without participation in PROFITS, or for SHORT PERIODS payable during the LIFETIME of the assured, and also on JOINT LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, or for the WHOLE TERM of LIFE, payable ONE month after proof.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
In addition to the paid-up capital and invested funds of the Company, which exceed £3,177,000, the responsibility of the shareholders is unlimited.
BONUS ADDITIONS are guaranteed on the issue of policies.
LIFE RESERVE £1,775,000.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[Established, 1825.]
SYDNEY OFFICE—325, GEORGE STREET.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. JOHN BINNY, Esq.
THOMAS SKINNER, Esq.
The ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of £660,000.
The ACCUMULATED INVESTED FUNDS exceed £3,600,000. Profits divided every five years.
Proposals accepted and claims paid without reference to Head Office.
Prospectuses, proposal forms, and every information may be obtained from the Secretary,
WILLIAM RAE.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital ............ £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee ........ Mr. R. Tolano.
This present FRIDAY EVENING, October 5th.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LAST NOVELTY.
New scenery, machinery, and effects.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama,
ELIZA HOLMES, or THE GIPSY of the WILD HORDE.
Eliza Holmes ........ Mrs. R. Heir
The Gipsy of the Wild Horde ........ Mr. Fitzgerald
De Mowbray ........ Mr. Rayner
Peter ........ Mr. Charles Young.
Dance, Miss AMY CHAMBERS.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of STATE SECRETS.
Gregory ........ Mr. Charles Young
Maud (with song) ........ Miss Harriet Gordon.
On SATURDAY EVENING, the Great Drama of the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with the strongest cast yet offered in Australia.
UPPER CIRCLE ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SATURDAY, 6th October.—J. L. EYERS' Drama, of INCOGNITA, or Companions of the Chain, from Balfour's "Nelly." The most wonderful production of the age, comprising a cast of fifty persons. For particulars see bills and to-morrow's advertisements.

MASONIC HALL.—
Mr. HENRY WHARTON will take his first and only BENEFIT CONCERT, On TUESDAY, the 16th October.
Madame Flora Harris
Miss James
Mrs. W. J. Cordner
Mr. George Jackson and
Henry Wharton.
Mr. John Hill, K.S., R.A.M., has generously offered his services, and will play two pianoforte solos at the Concert.
Tickets and Programmes can be had at Elvy's, Reading and Wellbank's, Mr. Paling's, Messrs. Young and Jackson's, Pitt street; and Messrs. Jackson and Munn's, King-street.
York-street entrance for the reserved seats and body of the hall; Clarence-street for the gallery.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOLS will be celebrated by an EXCURSION to Middle Harbour, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October. The steamer City of Newcastle will embark visitors at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and at a quarter past 10 o'clock punctually. A splendid brass band will accompany the visitors. Tickets, 2s. each.
N. B.—No refreshments provided for visitors.

HOBSON'S ANNUAL SWEEP on the Melbourne Cup. Five hundred members at one pound each. Applications received up to the 20th October, 1866. Too late ones will be returned free from any deduction.
FRANCIS HOBSON.
Albion Hotel, Melbourne.
N.B.—Stamps must be forwarded for return correspondence.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. W. J. CORDNER will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, 8th instant, in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Elvy and Co., M. M'Mahon, W. H. Aldis, J. J. Moore, George-street, L. Moss, Hunter-street, Young and Jackson, Pitt-street, Jackson and Munn, King-street; P. Mulroney, South Head Road; and of any member of the Society.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL v. ALBERT 1st Elevens.—The following members are requested to meet in the Domain, on SATURDAY next, 6th instant, at 1·15 sharp:—J. Beak, S. Costick, D. Gregory, R. C. Hewitt, G. Howell, C. Jones, A. Newcombe, C. Oliver, L. J. Park, E. Sheridan, F. Shepherd, A. Jones, 12th.
NATIONAL v. WARWICK 2nd Elevens.—The following members are to meet at M'Mahon's, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 1·15 sharp, to proceed to the Toxteth Ground: H. Aylward, C. Brown, F. Cornelious, J. Clarke, S. Evelyn, E. M. Grace, C. Gregory, R. B. Hays, W. Hilliard, J. Lewis, N. Neale, J. F. Morgan, J. Edward.
CHARLES N. J. OLIVER, Hon Secretary.

UNIVERSITY v. NEWTOWN.—The following members of the U. C. C. will meet at M'MAHON'S, on SATURDAY, at 1.30 p.m.:—Allen, Faithful, Clark, Fitzhardinge, H. H. Gordon, Iceton, O'Meara, Sullivan, Yeomans, Lynch, Purvis, Long, Teece, Smyth.
M. E. MAHER, Hon. Sec. U. C. C.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—University v. Newtown.—The following Eleven please attend on Newtown Ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at half past 2 p.m.:—Messrs. Crane, Copp, Galvin, C. Jones, F. Johnson, Dawes, Toogood, Murray, Fowler, R. Rogers, and Day. Emergencies: J. Davis and Goodin.
THOMAS J. DAY, Hon. Secretary N. C. C.

CRICKET.—Albert Club v. National, on Domain Ground.—The following members are requested to attend at a quarter-past 1 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON:—Blair, Docker, Foulis, Gilbert, Gordon, H. H. Gordon, S. Jones, Lawrence, Morris, Rowley, Stack. Emergencies, Goddard and W. Docker.
J. J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary A. C. C.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—The following Members will MEET at Jacobs's, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at a quarter-past 1:—
1st Eleven.—J. Kellick, Park, Oatley, Tait, Paine, Waddy, Coulter, Allan, Mearee, Fairweather, Yeomans, W. Clark.
2nd Eleven.—Bedford, Grinrod, Bucknell, Turner, Goddard, Vyner, S. Freeman, Nathan, A. Fleming, E. Fleming, W. Lewis, S. Black.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

WHO'S YOUR TAILOR.—Why, NICOLL, of course, 212, Pitt-street—he made me such a tip-top pair of Peg-tops for 15s, and pair of Black Cloth Trousers for 20s. He has a Branch Shop opposite Haymarket clock.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 481, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s; Black Cloth Trousers, to measure, 20s.

JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.
Silk velvets and terrys, 1s 11½d, worth 7s 6d
French merinos, all colours, 1s 6½d, worth 3s 6d
French delaines, all the new shades, 12½d
Heyle's yard wide prints, 7½d, worth 10½d
Organdie checked and striped muslins, 4s 6d the dress
Straw hats, 1s, a large assortment
French flowers, 1s per bunch, worth 7s 6d
Ladies' drawers, from 2s 11d, chemise, 2s 11d
Children's marcella jackets and dresses, 4s 9d
Ladies' parachutes, 2s 9d; ladies' umbrellas, 7s 6d
Antimacassars, toilet covers, 1s 0½d, worth 2s 6d
Shepherds plaid for boys wear, 9½d, worth 1s 9d
Cotton tick, 6½d, 7½d, worth 10½d
Brown table damask, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Damask napkins and cloths, under English cost
Lace falls, from 6½d to 2s 11d
Muslin collars, from 6½d to 6s 6d
Braids, trimmings, and fringe, 36 yards for 6d
Harrocks's A, 8½d; B, 10½d; H, 11½d; M over 2, 12½d
Balbriggan and lisle thread hose, 1s 3d, worth 2s 6d
Mohair and grenadine dresses, from 4s 11d

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY of JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE
that occurred on the morning of the 15th instant,
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
and quite regardless of the cost, the object being to effect a speedy clearance of the whole stock.
THE SALE
will commence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and, to prevent confusion, a limited number of customers only will be admitted at one time.
Sale to commence each day at 10, close at 6.
Australia House, 404, George-street.
THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING.
THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING.
THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half dozen; plain and fashionable Cuffs, for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival; silk cashmere and flannel Shirts. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.—JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES made expressly for H. and W., in all the new shades for the ensuing summer, 4s per pair, every pair guaranteed perfect. HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-st.

BOOTS.—Buy your BOOTS at FRENCH'S, the best and cheapest in Sydney, top of South Head Road.

4000 GLASS SHADES, ex Liberator, just opening, from 2 to 40 inches; will be sold cheap, to make room for expected arrivals. Persons in want of the above are invited to pay a visit and convince themselves of the fact, that F. LARTER'S Depot is the cheapest glass house in the colony. Country orders punctually attended to. F. LARTER'S Glass Shade Depot, 92, South Head Road.

GLASS SHADES, GLASS SHADES.—Just opening, 21 cases of above. F. LARTER'S Glass Shade Depot, 92, South Head Road.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist, 51, King-street West, Sole Agent for Patentee.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the finest family medicine in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from disease of the liver and stomach, as they never fail to cure those disorders. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists throughout the word.

KRUSE'S superior FLUID MAGNESIA, of double strength, to be had of all the principal Chemists.

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all first-class houses in India and the colonies.
In bottles and tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.
Caution.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture and labels.
*** Orders through mercantile houses.

SELLING OFF, TOBACCO and CIGARS.—The whole of W. R. GOULDING'S large stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, and sundries is now for Sale at 25 per cent. less than cost price.
W. R. GOULDING, American Tobacco Warehouse, 275, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

WATER CURE.—A small invoice of FOWLER and WELLS'S PUBLICATIONS for SALE, by W. R. GOULDING, 275, George street, opposite Hunter-street.

MALT on SALE, fine sample, ex Earl Dalhousie. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 70 Tons, now landing ex Sarah Pile. A very superior sample.
WEBB and BOOTH, Sussex-street.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S. SPLENDID COFFEES, 1s and 1s 4d per lb. MOST DELICIOUS TEAS, 1s 6d, 2s, and 2s 6d per lb. WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR, 4d per lb. BEST CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
A splendid assortment of jams, jellies, pickles, sauces, bottled fruits, and every other article in the trade at REDUCED PRICES.
CUSTOMERS requiring their groceries delivered on SATURDAY will please send in their favours early.
JOHN BRADY,
576, George-street, directly opposite the Cathedral.

SILK-DRESSED FINE FLOUR, 16s; Seconds, 13s; Maize Flour, 9s, bags included; Bran, 1s per bushel, 20 lbs. JAMES PEMELL, Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT for SALE. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

FLOUR—Margarey's Superfine and Fine, on SALE, J. BENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chambers.

BISCUIT.—To Captains, Shipowners, and others.
Messrs. HARDIE and MITCHELL have This Day reduced their price of biscuit, viz.—
Cabin .................. 20s per 100 lbs.
Navy .................. 16s "
Wilkie's Steam Biscuit Factory, October 1st, 1866.

JAVA PRODUCE, comprising
Finest snowdrop crystal sugars
Finest No. 1 mill-dressed rice
Finest Kerripan Java rice
Finest West India prepared Java coffee
Finest Bencoolen black pepper.
For SALE, by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers, by
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, 273, George-street.

FORTESCUE'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE may be seen at Halley and Clyde's, Pitt-street; J. Howard's, Greek-street; Moore's, Parramatta-street.
E. C. FORTESCUE, Patentee, Glebe Road.

PIONEER KEROSENE OIL.—Further REDUCTION in PRICE.—To Oilmen and Others.—Recent improvements in the Refining Plant, at the Pioneer Kerosene Works, enable the proprietor now to offer the public an Oil, in all respects as perfect as any imported, and at a much lower price than the foreign article. Oil dealers and others are requested to give it a trial.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Depot, 3, King-street West, Sydney.

PIONEER KEROSENE OIL.—Reduction in Price, wholesale and retail, at Wooster's, 685, George-st. S.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE COMPANY. (Limited.)
To Private Families, Storekeepers, and others.
This Company are prepared to sell their Illuminating Kerosene Oil, by the single case, containing TWO TINS of FOUR GALLONS each, or in quantity, at
FOUR SHILLINGS PER GALLON,
on application, either personally or by letter, at the office of the Company, Spring-street.
The quality and colour are guaranteed superior to the best Imported, and free from danger.
The Public are particularly requested to notice the Company's brand, a STAR, as an inferior article is being sold as their oil.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN EAGLE PLOUGHS, from 35s each. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

PRIME MESS PORK and BEEF, in barrels, kegs, and tierces. T. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ON SALE, KAURI PINE, assorted lengths and sizes. W. T. HILL, George-street.

SLATES.—Best Blue Bangor, all sizes. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WATER TANKS (Galvanized iron), all sizes; water laid on. J. BROWN, 320, Pitt-street.

ANVIL CREEK COAL, now landing at T. B. DEARIN'S, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

BEST Newcastle Coal, Breeze, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

4000 CASKS Portland CEMENT, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SLATES.—16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED IRON, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

MARBLE and Slate Chimney-pieces, the largest stock in the colony. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

CHIMNEY POTS.—A large assortment, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, 483, George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet ridging, guttering, &c., GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street near Bathurst-street.

500,000 FEET BALTIC, American, and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Casements, Mantel-pieces, Mouldings, Skirtings, Architraves, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street near Bathurst-street, 14, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.

STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, Closet Pans, Fire-bricks, Tiles, Fireclay, Cement, Chimney Pots, Garden-tiles, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

30,000 IRONBARK PALINGS, 4 to 7 feet, posts, rails, spokes and shafts. HARWOOD

TO PUBLICANS.—FOR SALE, the License, Goodwill, and Furniture of a Public-house. Apply A. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A RARE CHANCE.—Any person, for the sum of £160 cash, will be put in possession of a property worth £550, consisting of shop and dwelling-house, and returning £55 per annum. A. B., Newtown Post office.

FOR SALE, a long-established COAL BUSINESS, price £300. Address Business, HERALD Office.

£65.—COTTAGE for SALE, freehold, top of Albion-street. J. PATTISON, 234, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a 'BUS and HARNESS. Next to the Daniel Lambert Hotel, Newtown Road.

FOR SALE, staunch MARE, light Dray and Harness; £15 the lot; to trial in sand. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

LIGHT American WAGGONS for SALE, cheap, at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second hand; cheapest in Sydney. Gibson, op. School Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, Newport SOCIABLE, with leather hood, &c., apron, leather cushions, mounted on three springs, warranted. Built expressly for the late Mr. T. Hubbard. Apply LARTER and CO., Coachbuilders, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE.—A thoroughbred Bay MARE, for Gentlemen or Ladies' Saddle. Apply 314, George-street, near Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, the remainder of the LEASE (9 months) of the Shop 70, Market-street, with or without fixtures. Apply on the premises.

1000 VERY Superior D in diamond BULLOCKS, Richmond River
1000 superior ditto, Clarence River
1000 ditto ditto, ditto
1000 cows, ditto
Several lots of bullocks and mixed cattle, near the Border.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, at Douglass Park Railway Station, 1000 Fat Wethers, paddock fed, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers; also, pure bred Short-horn Bulls, 1, 2, and 3 years old—quiet, good colours, fine symmetry, and in good condition—by the prize imported bull, "Noble Arthur."
R. L. JENKINS, Nepean Towers.
September 26.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as Resident Governess in a family where the children are under 12; country preferred. Address A. A., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN requires Board and Lodging within an easy distance of the General Post Office. Address K. F., Café Français.

A JOINER Wanted. Apply New Buildings, 47, George-street North.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, I. O. O. F., M. U.—Required, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the Oddfellows' Medical Institute. Particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. Dyer, Jamison-street; or at the Institute, 343, Sussex-street, of C. Langford, secretary.

SHIRT-COLLAR MAKERS Wanted. Apply, with specimens, Smith's, shirt manufacturer, 312, George-st.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—A person, named WILLIAM WILSON, a Tent, Sail, and Awning Maker, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT, and willing to work; his testimonials are from the Chief Justice, the Rev. G. Vidal, the Rev. Thomas Druitt, and the Rev. William Rose; he is residing at the back of the Post Office Hotel (in a cottage belonging to a Mr. Irving); or letters can be addressed to him at the HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a first-class Counter HAND for Brisbane, Queensland. Mr. Hughes, 97, York-st.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by an experienced young Man, a SITUATION, as head counter man or Manager. Apply A. G., Mr. J. Evans, 17, Kent-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—A young Man wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a General Store, or on a Station, as Storekeeper. Five years' experience; first-class testimonials. Address H. Fehon, Post O., Sydney.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Coat and Trousers HANDS. Albion Tailoring Company, 279, George street.

WANTED, a second-hand American STOVE. State lowest price, A. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a little Girl as NURSE. Mrs. Corbett, 498, Crown street, Surry Hills.

WANTED VIOLINIST—Dance Music—Saturdays and Mondays. Dew (Do) Drop Inn, Prince-street.

WANTED a Respectable WOMAN as competent Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Hixson, Branksea, Balmain.

WANTED to SELL, two Cutting on Draftsmen's Boards and Trestles. Houlgate, 18, Church-hill.

WANTED, on MONDAY next, at Douglass Park, a few careful MEN to shear 1600 fat sheep.

WANTED, MEN, to cut wood by the ton. King and Co., Circular Quay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT in a store, or otherwise, by a steady active man. B. C., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong BOY; one accustomed to horses, 599, George-street, opposite Square and Compass.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, that can cook. 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references required. 247, Pitt-street.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE—private. Address James, Post Office.

WANTED, 6 BOYS, to deliver bills. John Skinner, 404, George-street.

WANTED, a good quiet Saddle and Harness HORSE. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a Graduate, a few PUPILS, or a tutorship, in the country. Classics, 465, George-street.

WANTED, WASHING, at 1s per dozen. Apply No. 6, Little Bourke-street.

WANTED, a useful MAN, who understands the wine and spirit trade. Rainbow, Pitt-street.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of Mr. M'KINNERNEY, late of Point Farm, Liverpool.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good cook. L. and R. Hordern, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Coat, Vest, and Trousers HANDS. Apply early, George Chisholm and Co., 390, George-st.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL, between 16 and 17 years of age. 149, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Plain COOK (female). Apply at the Club House Hotel, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL about 15 or 16. Mrs. Clark, 115, Dowling-street.

WANTED, two rough CARPENTERS and a Labourer. S. Kerr, opposite Dawson's foundry, Geo-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an experienced Laundress. Country preferred. References, C. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to nurse and make herself useful. 147, Bourke-street.

WANTED a MAN to make women's sewed boots. Swyny and Son, 70, William street.

WANTED a General SERVANT, Protestant preferred. No. 16, O'Connell-street, after 10 a.m.

WANTED a little GIRL to mind a baby. Apply 442, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to know why the tallest Chimneys still defy the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act?

WANTED, a MASON, to put in a Foundation, near Newtown. W. Waugh, Cook's River.

WANTED, to SELL a BAGATELLE TABLE, cheap. Apply Jew's Harp, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to purchase a small MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE. 87, Liverpool-st., after 6 p.m.

WANTED, a POLISHER. 56, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—must be a good cook and laundress. 1, Windsor-terrace, Newtown.

WANTED, a small Board, Zinc, or other movable HOUSE, not less than 6 feet square; state lowest price. A. Glenn, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a young MAN, with good references, to take charge of a Corn Store. Apply, from 10 to 12, to John Longstaff, bottom of Market-street.

WANTED, a good English NURSE, to take charge of 3 young children. Apply to Mrs. Roxburgh, Double Bay, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

WANTED, immediately, HOUSE of not less than 5 rooms and kitchen. If detached, and in suburbs preferred. F. W., 190, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, as Gardener and Laundress; also Wheelwright, Female Cook, Cook and Laundress, Youth for the farm, English Farming Men. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in one of the suburbs, a furnished SITTING and BEDROOM, with servant's room and use of the kitchen. Apply to J. W., No. 1, St. Germains, Glebe.

WANTED, Situations—for a young Lady, as Nursery Governess, or Companion to a Lady; also, for a respectable Nurse or Needlewoman (Protestant). Miss Fowler's registry, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Nurse, or in a Confectioner's Shop; good references as to character can be given. Address, for one week, T. M. A., care of Mrs. Pawsey, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT; must be a good laundress; references required. Apply, between 9 and 1, to Mrs. Greenhill, 100, Macleay-street.

WANTED, by a married couple (English), SITUATIONS. Man, as Groom and Coachman; can milk and be otherwise useful. Wife, as good Cook. Good references. Address J. H. Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a capital Leasehold PROPERTY in Castlereagh-street, yielding a clear profit of £26 per annum for eleven years. Price £100. Apply 126, Castlereagh street North. Title guaranteed.

WANTED, a LAD, between 15 and 16, to take care of a Shop and make himself generally useful. One used to the drapery preferred. None need apply but those that can produce a character for honesty and respectability. Mr. Mansfield, 104, Market-street.

WANTED, TENDER for a Portable ENGINE from 4 to 8 horse-power, with pumping and puddling gear complete, to work two machines, to be delivered at Rockhampton. Second-hand engine preferred. Tenders will be received up to the 20th October next. Tenders addressed to ALEX. WHITESIDE, care of Mr. M. Brodnitz, merchant, Rockhampton, Queensland.

A LADY, living near the Clubs, has comfortable Rooms to LET. Cards, Mr. Senior's, 262, George-street.

A BEDROOM for a gentleman (or two friends), with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square East.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments Vacant at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS vacant, for a family or gentlemen. 94, Hunter-street, near Macquarie street.

APARTMENTS with Board. 180, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, for Families or Gentlemen, with or without board. 10, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for gentlemen. Mrs. Lincoln, corner Phillip and Hunter streets. Bath, stabling, &c.

A VACANCY for a family or Gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square West.

VACANCY for Gentlemen, and a Lady and Gentleman, at Mrs. Loewe's, Balmoral House, Wynyard square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for one or two gentlemen. Apply 147, Pitt-street.

CHELSEA-STREET.—Back Cottage, 4 rooms, passage through; kitchen. 12s. Newman, 219, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, first-class bar trade, incoming very low. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET—one of the best houses in a main thoroughfare—omnibuses stop at the door. Terms very liberal. A safe investment even in these times of depression. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOUSE to LET, 1, Stanley-street; 7 rooms. One door from Hyde Park. Apply on premises.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In consequence of the intended departure of Mr. J. M. LEIGH for England, his present RESIDENCE will be to LET immediately. Apply Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with verandah, in the best part of Phillip-street; private family. For cards of address apply to Messrs. Smyth and Wells, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

TO LET, a large Dry Stone STORE. Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, a nice STORE, central position, low rent, storage at low rates. H. R. Reid, Clarence-st. North.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, 175, Premier-terrace, William-street, just put in thorough repair. Apply on the premises.

TO LET or SALE, Business PREMISES, central part of Darling-st., Balmain. C. H. Long, 107, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, in Campbell-street, Balmain, HOUSE, seven rooms; large yard. C. H. Long, 107, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, in Yurong-street, HOUSE, four rooms, cellar, and kitchen. C. H. Long, 107, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, best part of William-street. C. H. Long, 107, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills. C. H. Long, 107, Elizabeth-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—To LET, a Photographic GALLERY, complete. 247, Pitt-st., next Theatre.

TO LET, No. 1, Exeter Villas, Snail's Bay, Balmain. Apply to G. Elworthy, 381, George-street.

TO LET, STABLES, White Swan Inn, Rose-street, Shepherd's Paddock. J. Stricbich.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a small COTTAGE, Crown-lane, Campbell-street, Surry Hills. A. Toogood, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at the latter end of next month, those STORES now occupied by Mr. Chatto. Apply to Mr. John Jacobs, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO LET, BRISBANE VILLA, Randwick, late residence of Mr. Hebblewhite; gardens, shrubbery, and paddock. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, at St. John's-terrace, Forest Lodge Estate, Glebe, the commodious HOUSES, seven rooms and kitchen, newly finished. Apply to Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, 163, Pitt-street, or Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

TO BE LET, that Business HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. William Douglass, grocer, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets. Apply to John M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO LET, that very comfortable family HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. B. Levi, No. 6, Wynyard-square. The incoming tenant will have the opportunity of purchasing fixtures and other useful appurtenances. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a comfortable Dwelling HOUSE, No. 74, Prince-street, containing 6-rooms, kitchen, and servants' bedroom; wash-house and garden, and a good entrance from Cumberland-street; water laid on. Apply T. Rice, Lower George-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 16s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Lester
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Narengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Raham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Danger
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Messrs. Palmer and Brown
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

| Agent | Address |
|---|---|
| TOWN. | |
| Gordon and Gotch .. | 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street |
| W. B. Lee .......... | Lower George-street |
| John Davis ......... | 9, Market-street, between Sussex and Kent-streets |
| W. Malsbury......... | 35, Parramatta-street |
| W. Hogan............ | 113, King-street East |
| T. Pierce .......... | Yurong and Stanley streets |
| Mrs. Fleming ....... | Post-office, Pyrmont |
| T. Palmer .......... | Brickfield-hill |
| F. Larter .......... | South Head Road. |
| SUBURBAN. | |
| Mrs. Scholey........ | Redfern and Glebe |
| P. Davey ........... | Paddington |
| W. West ............ | Newtown, Cook's River, and Camperdown |
| Joseph Hinchcliffe .. | Post Office, Waterloo |
| F. Maclean ......... | Rushcutter's Bay |
| E. Ramsay........... | Balmain |
| E. Glover .......... | Balmain |
| W. E. Davey......... | North Shore |
| Mr. P. M'Grath .... | Longbottom |
| P. Rawlings ........ | Ashfield |
| Mrs. Williams ...... | Petersham |
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| J. Stanner, jun. .... | Hunter's Hill |
| Frederick Veness.... | Randwick |
| D. Alderton ........ | Burwood. |
| COUNTRY. | |
| E. Mason ........... | Parramatta |
| E. Mason, .......... | Penrith |
| George Pope, Sen. .. | Ryde |
| L. White ........... | Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury |
| E. and W. Fieldhouse | Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle |
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| R. Blair ........... | East and West Maitland |
| J. Wisdom........... | Morpeth |
| J. S. Paine ........ | Newcastle |
| E. Doherty ......... | Raymond Terrace |
| J. M. Kelly ........ | Baulkham Hills |
| J. Mansfield ....... | Smithfield. |

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